



CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

1938

A. WOTHERSPOON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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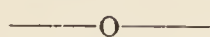
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Tuberculosis Officer :

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Asst. Tuberculosis Officer and Asst. Resident Medical Officer,

Stanfield Sanatorium :

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Surgical Tuberculosis Officer :

WM. MITCHELL SMITH, M.D., C.M. (PART TIME).

Venereal Diseases Officer :

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Maternity and Child Welfare Officer :

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E. V. JONES, F.I.C. (PAID BY FEES).

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

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Assistant Chief Sanitary Inspector :

D. HURST, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

Cleansing Superintendent :

R. G. TOTTY, M.I.P.C.

Assistant Cleansing Superintendent :

P. WEATHERBY, A.M.I.P.C.

Senior Inspector of Meat, Provisions, etc.

J. TAYLOR, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

Inspector of Meat, Provisions, etc. :

R. E. JONES, M.R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

Housing Inspector :

WM. A. EDGE, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

Assistant Housing Inspector :

J. A. T. KENT, Cert. R.S.I.

Smoke Inspector :

J. NICKLIN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

*Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Milkshops
Inspector :*

G. S. HANN, Cert. R.S.I.

Conversions Inspector.

W. H. T. WILKINS, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

Senior District Sanitary Inspector :

W. ELLERTON, Cert. R.S.I.

14 *District Sanitary Inspectors.*

Senior Health Visitor :

M. FORSTER.

13 *Health Visitors.*

4 *Tuberculosis Nurses.*

Venereal Diseases Centre :

Male Orderlies—W. J. SCOREY and C. WILSON.

Sister-in-Charge—E. LOWNDES.

Nurse—D. M. THOMPSON.

Chief Clerk :

JAMES E. SMITH, Cert. R.S.I.

18 *Clerks.*

Matron—Stanfield Sanatorium :

M. ANDERSON.

Sister-in-Charge—City Maternity Home :

L. L. TILLEY.

Vaccination Officer :

JAMES A. B. McNEAL.

Supervisor of Midwives :

R. BUSBY.

34 *Municipal Midwives.*

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
City of Stoke-on-Trent.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1938.

The population of the City taken at the Census of June, 1931, was 276,639. The population estimated by the Registrar General to the middle of 1938 was 272,000 and this figure is used for all calculation. This is a reduction of 800 as compared with the previous year.

The Birth Rate is slightly lower, being 16.4 as compared with 16.7 for the previous year. That for the large towns was 15.0 compared with 14.9 last year.

The Death Rate is 11.3, being 1.8 lower than last year and the lowest death rate recorded in the City. The rate for the large towns was 11.7, or 0.8 lower than in 1937.

The Infantile Rate was 52, compared to 81 for last year. This also is the lowest rate recorded since Federation.

The Maternal Mortality Rate is less satisfactory, being 4.79, compared with 4.58 per thousand total births.

Scarlet Fever again continued in epidemic form. The number of Diphtheria cases shows a slight increase over last year and the type continued grave. The case fatality was 6.37, compared with 6.63 last year.

Cancer deaths show a slight increase on last year, but are slightly lower than in 1936.

Good progress was made in the building of houses during the year. a great deal of extra work has been thrown on the Department by the measures necessitated by the International situation. The Superannuation Act has made some changes in our personnel.

The Municipal Midwifery Service is working very well after initial difficulties.

I wish to thank the Chairman and all the members of my Committees for their assistance, and the staff for their loyal help during the past year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALLAN WOTHERSPOON,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Public Health Department,

Stoke-on-Trent,

May, 1939.

AREA, PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

The City is 21,190 acres in area. It is 10 miles long, and in no part more than 5 miles wide. About 150 acres are covered with water. The long axis of the district lies north-west and south-east. It is bounded on the north by the Urban District of Biddulph ; on the north-west by the Urban District of Kidsgrove ; on the north-east by the Rural District of Leek, and the Rural District of Cheadle ; and on the south and south-west by the Rural District of Stone ; on the west from south to north, successively by the Rural District of Newcastle, the Borough of Newcastle and the Urban District of Kidsgrove.

The highest point of the City is at Shooters' Hills, south-east of Longton, where it is 800 feet above sea level ; the lowest point is at Trentham, where the Longton Brook passes under Stone Road. The north-east side of the district is on a higher level than the south-west, the level varying from 700 to 600 feet on the north-east, and from 600 to 320 feet on the south-west.

The district is crossed somewhat south of its centre by the River Trent and there is a gradual fall along the valley of the Trent from the north-east to the south-west from 480 to 320 feet. The northern portion of the District is drained by the Fowlea and Lyme Brooks, which run along the south-west and west boundaries, receiving on their course smaller streams from the north-east. At the northern limit of Stoke the Fowlea Brook runs across the district to join the River Trent, and the Lyme Brook joins the Trent at the south end of Stoke below Hanford Bridge. The southern portion of the district is drained by the Chitlings Brook and the Longton Brook.

For the most part the district has a south-westerly aspect, only those portions of Hanley and Stoke lying immediately north of the Trent Valley having a south-east aspect.

The Penkhull hill is capped by sandstone—red above and grey underlying it, red and grey sandstone also appear at the south-west end of the area. In all other parts the subsoil consists of red and mottled marls, with some limestone and grey marls and shale with coal and ironstone. The clay ranges from very stiff and damp to loose and gravelly. Along the rivers and streams gravel and sand are found, and water at a depth of a few feet.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General gives the population of the City as 272,000 at the middle of 1938. This figure is a reduction of 800 on the figure supplied by the Registrar General for the previous year. As the excess of births over deaths during the year was 1,393, it is obviously considered that a large number of people have left the City to reside elsewhere.

The populations at the Census periods were as follows :—

	Census 1911	Census 1921 (Extended Area)	Census 1931	Middle of 1938
TUNSTALL	27,390	27,791	27,890	25,450
BURSLEM	41,566	42,462	43,368	39,070
HANLEY	66,255	67,876	66,199	58,880
STOKE	36,218	39,277	44,293	44,780
FENTON	25,626	26,718	26,154	23,860
LONGTON	37,479	42,629	44,297	45,650
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCK- NALL, etc., Wards 27 and 28	—	20,894	24,438	34,310
Totals	234,534	267,647	276,639	272,000

The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18.6 persons per acre, during the year 1911, 21.0 persons per acre, and in 1921, 22.0 persons per acre. The number of persons per acre for the extended City in 1931 was 13.05.

INHABITED HOUSES.

The number of inhabited houses at the Census of 1931 for the City was 58,687. The number of inhabited houses at the present time is probably about 68,338. The proportion of population to houses was, at the Census in 1921, 5.0 ; and in 1931, 4.7 persons per house. The number of vacant houses at the Census of 1931 was 404.

During the year 1938, 1,568 new dwelling-houses were certified for habitation. 310 of these were built by the Corporation and 1,258 by private owners. In 1937 the number was 2,548, and in 1936, 2,162. 310 of the houses erected during the year 1938 were built with State assistance.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the General Rate at 1st April, 1939, was £1,245,309, compared with £1,209,447 at 1st April, 1938.

TABLE 1.—Areas, Population and Persons per Acre in Existing Wards

Ward	Acreages	Population at Census 1921 (Revised)	Population at Census 1931	Population Middle of 1938	No. of persons per acre
1	1,090.93	10,321	10,268	9,530	8.74
2	249.70	10,046	9,547	7,320	29.31
3	417.94	8,021	8,075	8,600	21.08
4	439.66	8,191	7,903	5,820	13.24
5	433.25	8,481	9,783	11,570	26.61
6	214.84	9,773	9,384	8,230	38.31
7	294.94	8,574	8,267	6,720	22.78
8	480.95	8,355	8,031	6,730	13.99
9	226.95	11,909	11,662	8,170	36.00
10	255.75	10,497	10,080	9,210	36.00
11	500.53	10,773	10,496	9,580	19.12
12	203.77	8,958	8,767	7,840	38.47
13	315.91	9,237	8,513	7,710	24.41
14	266.96	8,304	7,748	7,350	27.53
15	202.92	9,655	8,933	9,020	44.45
16	611.60	10,097	11,759	11,670	19.81
17	280.85	9,511	9,193	8,100	28.84
18	200.03	10,084	8,945	8,040	40.19
19	417.58	8,330	8,938	8,010	19.18
20	565.65	9,208	8,482	6,950	12.29
21	1,595.70	10,422	14,396	16,970	10.63
22	747.92	9,754	8,734	8,900	11.90
23	2,329.43	10,333	10,482	9,680	4.16
24	1,092.84	12,879	12,326	9,060	8.29
25	305.80	9,409	8,913	8,620	28.19
26	1,640.40	10,866	12,576	18,250	11.15
27	2,701.20	13,700	13,860	14,150	5.24
28	3,106.00	7,550	10,578	20,160	6.49
	21,190.00	273,238	276,639	272,000	12.84

BIRTHS.

There were 4,469 births registered and allotted to the City in 1938, giving a birth rate of 16.4 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for the 126 large towns of England and Wales was 15.0 per thousand and for England and Wales 15.1

The rate is 0.3 lower than in 1937.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,085 to 1,000. For the year 1937 the ratio was 1,054 males to 1,000 females.

Of the 4,469 children born, 2,326 were males and 2,143 were females. The number of births and birth rates for the various areas were as follows :—

Tunstall	...	...	450	Birth Rate	17.7	per 1,000
Burslem	...	...	627	„	16.0	„
Hanley	...	...	956	„	16.2	„
Stoke	...	...	657	„	14.7	„
Fenton	...	...	349	„	14.6	„
Longton	...	...	842	„	18.4	„
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.			588	„	17.1	„

The birth rate was highest in Longton, and lowest in Fenton.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths, was 1,393. The previous year it was 975, a difference of 418 lives, the number of births registered being 78 less than in 1937, while the number of deaths was 496 less.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Of the total births, 145, or 3.24 per cent, were illegitimate.

Of the illegitimate births, 74 were males and 71 were females.

STILL BIRTHS.

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 208 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these 42 were attended by midwives, 61 by medical men, and 105 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the 12 months ending 31st December was 275, of which 50 were children of mothers from outside the City area.

Taking the number of still births that occurred in 1938 as 225, it is equal to 4.8 per cent of the total births. In 1937 there were 249 still births, equal to 5.2 per cent.

TABLE 2.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1938 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the district		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the district	of Residents not registered in the district	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births		
1929	279,200	5,440	5,303	19.0	4,415	15.8	329	127	555	105	4,213	15.1
1930	279,200	5,698	5,551	19.9	3,459	12.4	284	100	390	70	3,275	11.7
1931	†276,639	5,355	5,202	18.8	3,820	13.9	308	120	520	100	3,632	13.1
1932	276,500	4,891	4,750	17.2	3,524	12.7	293	122	416	88	3,353	12.1
1933	275,100	4,574	4,459	16.2	3,765	13.7	308	105	397	89	3,562	12.9
1934	274,750	4,707	4,579	16.7	3,404	12.4	297	100	388	85	3,207	11.7
1935	274,100	4,667	4,537	16.6	3,618	13.2	346	110	376	83	3,382	12.3
1936	273,100	4,733	4,590	16.8	3,676	13.5	367	77	339	74	3,386	12.4
1937	272,800	4,704	4,547	16.7	3,872	14.2	396	96	366	81	3,572	13.1
1938	272,00	4,671	4,469	16.4	3,332	12.3	377	121	231	52	3,076	11.3

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 21,190.

†Population at Census, 1931.

TABLE 3.

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 28 Wards.

WARD			No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1	...	...	225	23.6	138	14.5	53
2	...	...	126	17.3	97	13.3	48
3	...	...	99	11.5	90	10.5	81
4	...	...	106	18.2	72	12.4	66
5	...	...	170	14.7	152	14.4	76
6	...	...	126	15.3	80	9.7	32
7	...	...	93	13.8	76	11.3	32
8	...	...	132	19.6	65	9.7	61
9	...	...	144	17.6	99	12.1	42
10	...	...	158	17.2	99	10.8	51
11	...	...	180	18.8	156	16.3	78
12	...	...	120	15.3	84	10.7	33
13	...	...	129	16.7	97	12.6	54
14	...	...	81	11.0	67	9.1	25
15	...	...	144	16.0	110	12.2	28
16	...	...	177	15.2	113	9.7	34
17	...	...	123	15.2	99	12.2	49
18	...	...	133	16.5	85	10.6	38
19	...	...	132	16.5	98	12.2	98
20	...	...	79	11.4	82	11.8	25
21	...	...	224	13.2	161	9.5	45
22	...	...	138	15.5	113	12.7	36
23	...	...	201	20.8	120	12.4	55
24	...	...	168	18.5	113	12.5	42
25	...	...	125	14.5	106	12.3	32
26	...	...	348	19.0	191	10.4	58
27	...	...	269	19.0	157	11.1	71
28	...	...	319	15.8	156	7.7	53
Whole City ...			4,469	16.4	3,076	11.3	52

TABLE 4.

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole City since Federation.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1910	32.5	17.1	149
1911	31.3	19.6	203
1912	31.2	15.9	128
1913	31.9	18.7	169
1914	31.6	17.4	144
1915	26.9	18.4	147
1916	23.9	16.8	126
1917	20.8	16.5	116
1918	22.3	20.3	111
1919	22.5	16.2	111
1920	30.9	12.8	98
1921	29.0	14.8	134
1922	25.9	14.3	115
1923	24.6	12.7	93
1924	23.7	13.5	101
1925	22.9	13.5	106
1926	21.7	12.5	101
1927	21.2	13.4	99
1928	19.6	11.7	87
1929	19.0	15.1	105
1930	19.9	11.7	70
1931	18.8	13.1	100
1932	17.2	12.1	88
1933	16.2	12.9	89
1934	16.7	11.7	85
1935	16.6	12.3	83
1936	16.8	12.4	74
1937	16.7	13.1	81
1938	16.4	11.3	52

TABLE 5.—Vital Statistics compared with those of the 126 large Towns and England and Wales over a period of ten years, and the Natural Increase for Stoke-on-Trent.

	Death Rate			Birth Rate			Infantile Mortality Rate			Natural Increase in Population, Stoke-on-Trent
	Stoke-on-Trent	126 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	126 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	126 Large Towns	England and Wales	
1929	15.1	13.7	13.4	19.0	16.6	16.3	105	79	74	1090
1930	11.7	11.5	11.4	19.9	16.6	16.3	70	64	60	2276
1931	13.1	12.3	12.3	18.8	16.0	15.8	100	71	66	1570
1932	12.1	11.8	12.0	17.2	15.4	15.3	88	68	65	1397
1933	12.9	12.2	12.3	16.2	14.4	14.4	89	67	64	897
1934	11.7	11.8	11.8	16.7	14.7	14.8	85	63	59	1362
1935	12.3	11.8	11.7	16.6	14.8	14.7	83	62	57	1155
1936	12.4	12.3	12.1	16.8	14.9	14.8	73	63	59	1204
1937	13.1	12.5	12.4	16.7	14.9	14.9	81	62	58	975
1938	11.3	11.7	11.6	16.4	15.0	15.1	52	57	53	1393

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1938 was 3,332. This gives a death rate of 12.3 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths, 1,702 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included the nett deaths belonging to the district is 3,076 (1,579 males and 1,497 females), and the death rate 11.3 per 1,000.

The death rate for the 126 large towns of England and Wales was 11.7 per 1,000, and for the whole of England and Wales, 11.6.

The death rate of 11.3 per 1,000 was 1.8 lower than that of 1937.

The death rate for the 126 large towns of England and Wales was 0.8 lower in 1938 than 1937.

The birth rate is lowest in the Stoke district and highest in the Fenton district. The death rate is lowest in Smallthorne, Norton and Bucknall, and highest in Tunstall.

The number of deaths and the death rates in each of the districts of the City were as follows :—

	No. of Deaths	Death Rate
Tunstall	325	12.4
Burslem	445	11.4
Hanley	712	12.1
Stoke	458	10.2
Fenton	293	12.3
Longton	526	11.5
Smallthorne, Bucknall, Norton, etc.	316	9.2

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1938	1937	1936
Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases ...	217	256	234
Congenital Debility and Malformation, in- cluding Premature Birth	147	180	159
Bronchitis	70	116	95
Pneumonia	241	284	232
Organic Heart Disease	817	1003	1007
Cancer	399	389	403
Violence	133	118	138
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	21	52	58
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	113	109	104
Influenza	23	141	37

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

	1938	1937
Smallpox	0	0
Enteric	0	0
Diphtheria	32	32
Scarlet Fever	8	7
Whooping Cough	4	17
Measles	9	11
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	13	44

The death rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases was 0.24 per 1,000 of the population, compared to 0.41 per 1,000 in 1937. The Diarrhoea death rate accounts for 0.05 per 1,000, compared to 0.16 in 1937.

The following table shows the death rate from the principal Zymotic Diseases compared with the death rate of the 126 large towns :—

	Stoke-on-Trent	126 Large Towns
	1938	1938
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) per 1,000 births	2.91	7.8
Measles per 1,000 of population	0.033	0.05
Diphtheria „ „	0.118	0.07
Scarlet Fever „ „	0.029	0.01
Whooping Cough ... „ „	0.015	0.03
Enteric Fever „ „	0.00	0.00

Of the 3,076 deaths in the City, 7 or 0.23 per cent were not certified either by a registered medical practitioner or by a coroner.

TABLE 6.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1938.

Causes of Death	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall etc. (Wards 27 & 28)	Net Deaths at the subjoined Ages of " Residents " whether occurring within or without the District										Total Deaths whether 'Resident or "Non Residents in Instit tions in th district
								All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards.		
All Causes { Certified ... { Uncertified	325 —	445 —	710 2	458 —	293 —	526 4	312 1	3069 7	229 2	40 —	49 —	96 —	123 —	320 —	897 1	1315 4	1702 —	
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	9	1	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	6	
Scarlet Fever	—	2	1	1	—	2	2	8	—	1	3	3	—	—	1	—	8	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Diphtheria	1	5	7	4	4	3	8	32	2	1	8	21	—	—	—	—	36	
Influenza	1	2	6	7	2	3	2	23	—	—	—	1	1	3	9	9	3	
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	
Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System	16	25	47	26	16	34	17	181	2	—	1	—	31	64	67	16	85	
Other Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases	2	11	10	5	4	3	1	36	6	6	4	6	3	7	3	1	37	
Syphilis	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	
General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis...	—	2	1	1	1	2	1	8	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	1	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	41	52	93	65	44	69	35	399	—	—	—	1	1	34	194	169	247	
Diabetes	3	1	1	2	4	4	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	15	
Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.	17	16	60	22	19	30	7	171	—	—	1	—	1	4	59	106	89	
Heart Disease	74	135	192	129	81	131	75	817	1	1	1	11	13	56	240	494	214	
Aneurysm	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	
Other Circulatory Diseases	13	22	28	18	17	23	16	137	—	—	—	—	—	3	33	101	59	
Bronchitis	7	6	14	15	10	12	6	70	3	3	—	1	—	3	17	43	13	
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	31	30	50	33	23	46	28	241	40	17	12	8	18	33	67	46	126	
Other Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases	6	7	17	5	6	12	8	61	—	—	—	1	2	7	29	22	25	
Peptic Ulcer	3	5	7	7	—	4	—	26	—	—	—	—	1	6	11	8	32	
Diarrhoea, etc.	—	3	4	2	—	—	4	13	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	
Appendicitis	2	2	5	4	3	3	3	22	—	—	—	5	3	7	5	2	24	
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	
Other Diseases of the Liver	2	2	2	1	—	4	—	11	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	5	9	
Other Digestive Diseases	2	10	10	14	6	9	10	61	2	3	4	5	—	10	23	14	63	
Acute and Chronic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nephritis	19	14	29	15	6	19	11	113	—	—	1	1	4	11	39	57	93	
Puerperal Sepsis	—	3	1	—	2	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	7	
Other Puerperal causes...	1	—	—	2	2	5	5	15	—	—	—	—	3	12	—	—	15	
Congenital Debility, Mal- formation, Premature Birth	19	21	29	17	10	27	24	147	145	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	99	
Senility	28	30	32	17	14	26	10	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	153	129	
Suicide	4	4	3	7	1	8	3	30	—	—	—	—	2	7	15	6	6	
Other Deaths from	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Violence	13	12	23	14	6	19	16	103	2	2	5	18	19	15	25	17	103	
Other Defined Diseases...	19	17	34	19	9	24	20	142	11	2	3	11	15	26	37	37	128	
Causes ill-defined or un- known	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	
TOTALS	325	445	712	458	293	530	313	3076	231	40	49	96	123	320	898	1319	1702	

TABLE 7.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1938.

Disease	Total Cases notified in each Locality of the District						Number of Cases Notified At Ages—Years						Total Cases removed to Hospitals				
	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallthorne Norton, Bucknall, etc.		At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15		15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
							Wards 27 & 28										
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	36	73	111	109	41	38	94	502	4	99	339	44	16	16	—	—	—
Erysipelas	17	8	15	15	10	12	7	84	1	2	6	3	19	38	15	—	—
Scarlet Fever	140	196	242	215	44	145	216	1198	4	325	728	88	51	2	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	8	9	31	3	13	7	78	—	—	—	21	56	1	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	2	—	3	2	2	3	1	13	—	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37	47	89	52	46	57	47	375	—	4	57	89	116	92	17	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	11	16	8	11	7	13	71	1	7	32	15	14	2	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	5	8	10	5	5	2	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Primary	65	82	82	41	40	47	59	416	23	90	81	62	69	65	26	—	—
Pneumonia, Broncho	5	17	33	7	5	6	24	97	17	45	18	1	6	4	6	—	—
Pneumonia, Influenzal	1	5	6	2	2	1	2	19	—	—	1	6	5	6	1	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	316	455	617	492	210	337	473	2900	88	574	1272	336	354	211	65	1466	...

Isolation Hospitals—	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bucknall	...	...	Total Available Beds, 264.
Name and Situation	Stanfield Sanatorium, Burslem	...	...	91.
	North Staffs. Joint Smallpox Hospital	...	...	90

(At present being used for the accommodation of 48 children suffering from Tuberculosis.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is a list of the diseases which at present have to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health :—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membraneous Croup, Typhoid Fever (Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever), Puerperal Pyrexia, Cholera, Erysipelas, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Relapsing Fever, Plague, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, other forms of Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Malaria, Dysentery, Acute Primary Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Acute Encephalitis Lethargica, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, and Pemphigus Neonatorum.

TABLE 8, showing the numbers of cases and deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever during the past 10 years.

	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Enteric Fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1929 ..	340	1	270	11	12	1
1930 ...	222	2	260	11	19	3
1931 ...	157	0	210	17	3	1
1932 ...	213	1	163	5	8	0
1933 ...	530	3	235	7	2	0
1934 ...	1566	10	286	6	2	0
1935 ...	1216	2	395	13	3	0
1936 ...	599	4	386	18	7	3
1937 ...	1190	7	483	32	15	0
1938 ...	1198	8	502	32	2	0

SCARLET FEVER.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	1,198
Number of deaths	...	...	...	8
Case fatality per cent	...	...	...	0.67
Number of cases removed to hospitals	...	...	...	907
Percentage of cases removed	...	...	...	75.7

The attack rate for the City during the year was 4.4 per 1,000 of the population.

Size of House	One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Total Notified	Over two persons per room	Dead
1 Room ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Rooms...	7	—	—	7	1	—
3 Rooms...	51	1	—	52	1	1
4 Rooms...	616	16	—	632	35	5
5 Rooms	276	36	1	313	12	2
6 Rooms	129	32	3	164	7	—
In Institutions	—	—	—	30	—	—
Totals	1079	85	4	1198	56	8

Type of house	Percentage of total houses (Census)	Percentage of Scarlet Fever Cases notified
1—3 Rooms ...	9.7	5.0
4—5 Rooms ...	75.1	78.8
6 and over ...	15.2	13.7
In Institutions ...	—	2.5

The attack rates per 1,000 of the population for the various districts were as follows :—Tunstall 5.5 ; Burslem, 5.01 ; Hanley, 4.11 ; Stoke, 4.8 ; Fenton, 1.84 ; Longton, 3.18 ; Smallthorne, Bucknall, Norton, etc., 6.3

The percentage of removals to the Hospital was 75.7, as compared with 79.1 for the previous year.

The mortality rate in the district during 1938 was 0.029. The mortality rate for the disease in England and Wales was .0.01 per 1,000 of the population, and in the 126 large towns 0.01 per 1,000.

The case fatality for the year was 0.67 per cent, compared with 0.59 in 1937.

Diphtheria.

Number of cases notified ...	502
Number of deaths ...	32
Case fatality per cent ...	6.37
Number of cases removed to Hospital ...	494
Percentage of cases removed ...	98.4

The attack rate for the City was 1.85 per 1,000 of the population.

Size of House	One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Total Persons notified	Over two Persons per room	Dead
1 Room ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Rooms...	2	—	—	2	—	—
3 Rooms...	28	—	—	28	5	1
4 Rooms...	282	27	—	309	18	25
5 Rooms ...	70	19	—	89	2	3
6 Rooms ...	36	13	2	51	—	2
In Institutions ...	—	—	—	23	—	1
Totals ...	418	59	2	502	25	32

Type of house	Percentage of total houses	Percentage of Diphtheria Cases notified
1—3 Rooms ...	9.7	6.0
4—5 Rooms ...	75.1	79.2
6 and over ...	15.2	10.2
In Institutions ...	—	4.6

The attack rates per 1,000 of the population for the various districts were as follows :—Tunstall, 1.41 ; Burslem, 1.68 ; Hanley, 1.89 ; Stoke, 2.44 ; Fenton, 1.72 ; Longton, 0.83 ; Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc., 2.74 ; the disease was most prevalent at Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.

The death rate from Diphtheria in the City was 0.118, compared to 0.07, in the 126 large towns, and 0.07 in England and Wales.

During the year 5 patients were reported as having been injected with antitoxin at their homes by their medical attendants. The average amount of serum used in each case was 5,100 units.

Enteric Fever.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	2
Number of deaths	...	...	...	0
Case fatality per cent	...	...	...	0.00
Number of cases removed to hospitals	...			2
Percentage of cases removed	...	...		100

The attack rate for the City was 0.007 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate from Enteric Fever in the 126 large towns during the year 1938 was 0.00 per 1,000. In England and Wales, 0.00. In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.00.

Smallpox.

During the year no cases of Smallpox occurred.

Erysipelas.

There were 84 cases notified during the year, with two deaths. In 1937, 131 cases were notified with one death.

Enquiries are made into these cases and the sanitary condition of the houses attended to.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

Thirteen cases were notified as Cerebro Spinal Fever during the year, and all were confirmed bacteriologically. There was one death.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis.

There was one case of Acute Encephalitis Lethargica notified during the year.

Malaria and Dysentery.

There was one case of Dysentery notified during the year.

Influenza, Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia.

The number of cases notified during the year was :—Influenzal Pneumonia, 19, and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 513. The number of deaths was :—Influenza, 23, being equal to a rate of 0.085 per 1,000 of the population; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 241, being equal to a rate of 0.89 per 1,000 of the population.

These diseases were less prevalent than in 1937.

Enquiry into Pneumonia Cases Notified.

House		One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Total notified	Over two persons per room
1 Room	...	—	—	—	—	—
2 Rooms	...	16	—	—	16	4
3 Rooms	...	21	—	—	21	5
4 Rooms	...	278	19	—	297	15
5 Rooms	...	81	8	—	89	1
6 Rooms	...	64	14	3	81	1
In Institutions		—	—	—	28	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	460	41	3	532	26

Type of house			Percentage of total houses	Percentage of Pneumonia cases notified
1—3 Rooms	...	...	9.7	6.9
4—5 Rooms	...	...	75.1	72.6
6 and over	...	...	15.2	15.2
Institutions	...	...	—	5.3

Schools.

The Medical Officer of Health is the School Medical Officer.

No schools were closed on account of the presence of infectious diseases.

CITY INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, BUCKNALL

On 31st December, 1937, 192 patients remained under treatment. During the year 1938, 1,590 cases were admitted, making a total of 1,782 cases treated during the year. 1,587 cases were discharged cured, 57 died, and there were 138 cases remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1938.

The following table shows the cases admitted during the year with diagnosis uncorrected :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	925
Diphtheria	...	...	...	503
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	4
Puerperal Fever		...	...	27
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	25
Measles ...	...	...	...	39
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough		...	...	5
Meningitis ...	...	...	...	21
Rubella	...	...	...	2
Acute Poliomyelitis		...	...	6
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Sick Staff ...	...	...	...	29
Total ...				1590

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 925 cases notified as Scarlet Fever were admitted. As was the case during the past few years, the disease remained of a very mild type. The deaths numbered 6, giving a case mortality of .6%. The incidence of complications was also low, the most troublesome being Otitis Media, of which there were 69 cases. The average detention period was 27 days.

Diphtheria.

Five hundred and three cases notified as Diphtheria were admitted during the year. Of those 58 proved not to be cases of Diphtheria, leaving 445 cases diagnosed on clinical or bacteriological evidence. Again the epidemic was of marked virulence, and there was a large number of cases of the severe type. The number of deaths among the true cases was 30, giving a case mortality of 6.7%. In addition there were 4 deaths among the wrongly notified cases from other causes. Complications and sequelae were very common, occurring in about 40% of the cases. The average dosage of anti-toxin was 28,000 units, and the average period of detention was just over eight weeks. Fortunately the number of laryngeal cases has greatly diminished, and tracheotomy was necessary in only 5 cases, of whom 4 recovered and 1 died.

Enteric Group Disease.

Four cases notified as Typhoid Fever, and one as Dysentery were admitted, and all recovered.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were 27 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia admitted during the year. Of those, two died, both suffering from Septicaemia. There is now no doubt as to the value of the Sulphonamide Compounds in the treatment of this disease.

Erysipelas.

25 cases of this disease were admitted, and there was one death.

Measles.

Thirty-nine cases of Measles were admitted during the year, chiefly cases complicated by pneumonia and cases from other Institutions in the City. Five deaths occurred, all in children under two years of age.

Chicken Pox.

Two cases were admitted and both recovered.

Whooping Cough.

Five cases complicated by pneumonia were admitted, and of those two died, both in infants.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the epidemic of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis which has existed since 1935 has now considerably abated. 21 cases suspected to be suffering from this disease were admitted, but of those only 9 were found to be true cases. Among those there were no deaths. Six deaths occurred among the cases which proved not to be Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, four dying of tuberculous Meningitis, one of Acute Encephalitis, and one of Lobar Pneumonia.

Rubella.

Two cases were admitted and discharged cured.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

Six cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis were admitted during the year. One death occurred, and the remaining five, after a period of isolation, were transferred to the Hartshill Orthopaedic Hospital for the treatment necessary to complete the cure.

Pneumonia.

One case of Primary Pneumonia was admitted, and discharged cured.

Illness of the Staff.

Only two cases of Infectious Disease occurred among the Staff during the year. One Probationer Nurse contracted Diphtheria, and one Scarlet Fever. Twenty-nine other members of the Nursing and Domestic staffs were admitted to the wards suffering from non-infectious illnesses, and all recovered.

CITY HOSPITAL, BUCKNALL.

HOSPITAL LABORATORY WORK, 1938.

			Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	Throat	...	271	230	501
New Cases	Nose	...	36	94	130
Scarlet Fever	Throat	...	2	859	861
New Cases	Nose	...	4	830	834
Convalescents	Throat	...	222	2482	2704
	Nose	...	183	2143	2326
Enteric Specimens	...	...			30
Other Specimens	...	...			39
Total				...	7425

TOWN LABORATORY WORK, 1938.

			Positive	Negative	Total
Sputum for T.B.	...	...	151	774	925
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	202	1083	1285
Smears for Gonococci	...	...	10	93	103
Enteric Specimens	...	...	—	54	54
Other Specimens	...	...	—	—	96
Total				...	2463

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Towards the end of the year, a start was made in the immunising of school children at the school clinics. The usual clinics have been held at Welfare Centres and the Broom Street Nursery School as required, and there is now a fixed weekly clinic held at the Richmond Lodge Welfare Centre.

The following are the number of children which have received a full course :—

Welfare Centres—

5 years and over	...	...	...	...	541
Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	208
School Clinics and Nursery School	...	...	...	...	239
TOTAL					988

In addition a number of children received one or two protective injections, but for one reason or another did not complete the course.

Disinfection.

The total number of houses disinfected during the year was 1,965, and the number of rooms in such houses, 2,455. Twelve schools were sprayed. The number of articles passed through the Disinfector totalled 26,955. 800 books were disinfected.

Respiratory Diseases.

During the year there were 372 deaths from Respiratory Diseases, giving a death rate of 1.37 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1.76 for the year 1937.

The distribution of these deaths is shown in the following table :—

Name of District	No. of Deaths from Bronchitis	No. of Deaths from Pneumonia	No. of Deaths from Fibroid Phthisis	No. of Deaths from Pleurisy	No. of Deaths from Silicosis	No. of Deaths from other Respiratory Diseases	Total	Rate per 1000
TUNSTALL ...	7	31	—	1	3	2	44	1.73
BURSLEM ...	6	30	—	—	3	4	43	1.10
HANLEY ...	14	50	—	—	5	12	81	1.55
STOKE ...	15	33	1	1	2	1	53	1.18
FENTON ...	10	23	1	1	2	2	39	1.63
LONGTON ...	12	46	—	1	6	5	70	1.53
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCKNALL, etc. ...	6	28	—	2	5	1	42	1.22
WHOLE CITY ...	70	241	2	6	26	27	372	1.37

The death rate from Bronchitis in the City was 0.26 per 1,000 of the population. There were 70 deaths from this disease, as against 116 last year. The rate for 1937 was 0.43.

The death rate from Pneumonia was 0.89 per 1,000 of the population. The death rate for 1937 was 1.04.

Alcoholism.

Alcoholism caused four deaths during 1938. All of these were certified as due to Cirrhosis of the Liver. In 1937 there were eight deaths due to Alcoholism.

Lead Poisoning.

This is an affection which is associated with pottery manufacture. Through careful supervision, and under the Special Rules of the Home Office, lead poisoning has diminished.

According to the Report of the Departmental Committee there were engaged in 1907 as lead workers under the Earthenware and China Rules in North Staffordshire, 5,299 persons (3,371 males and 1,928 females). In 1931 there were eight cases of lead poisoning ; in 1932, 14 ; in 1933, 12 cases ; in 1934, 24 cases ; in 1935, 23 cases ; in 1936, 15 cases ; in 1937, 19 cases, and in 1938, 6 cases.

In 1931 there were eight deaths attributed to Lead Poisoning ; in 1932, 9 ; in 1933, 6 ; in 1934, 6 ; in 1935, 5 ; in 1936, 1 ; in 1937, 9 ; in 1938, 4.

CANCER.

The total number of deaths from Cancer was 399, an increase of ten over the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 1.47, as compared with a rate of 1.664 for England and Wales.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the register at the 31st December, 1938, were as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1060	940	2000
Non-Pulmonary	206	171	377
	—	—	—
Total ...	1266	1111	2377

The following table shows the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified and the number of deaths during the past ten years :—

		PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
		Notified Cases	Deaths	Notified Cases	Deaths
1929	...	627	289	103	52
1930	...	576	281	95	67
1931	...	604	271	86	51
1932	...	582	235	126	48
1933	...	467	242	99	41
1934	...	501	229	63	53
1935	...	466	244	64	44
1936	...	511	200	80	34
1937	...	458	218	71	38
1938	...	375	181	71	36

Table showing numbers of cases of Tuberculosis notified at various ages during 1938, together with the number of deaths :—

Age Periods		NEW CASES				DEATHS			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	—	—	1	—	2	—	5	1
1	...	2	2	3	4	—	1	9	1
5	...	15	15	7	7	—	—	1	5
10	...	10	17	8	10	—	—	—	—
15	...	18	28	4	7	5	3	1	1
20	...	19	24	1	3	8	15	1	—
25	...	35	28	4	4	10	28	1	1
35	...	29	24	2	4	9	17	4	1
45	...	35	15	1	1	22	10	—	1
55	...	37	5	—	—	28	7	2	—
65 and upwards		13	4	—	—	10	6	—	1
Totals	...	213	162	31	40	94	87	24	12

No persons have been compulsorily removed to Hospital under either the Public Health Act, 1925, and no action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, with reference to Dairy workers.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Three hundred and seventy-five cases were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

The cases and deaths were distributed as follows :—

				Number notified	Number of deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 population
Tunstall	...	...	...	37	16	0.63
Burslem	...	...	...	47	25	0.64
Hanley	...	...	...	89	47	0.80
Stoke	...	...	...	52	26	0.58
Fenton	...	...	...	46	16	0.67
Longton	...	...	...	57	34	0.74
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	...	...	...	47	17	0.49

Out of the 181 deaths from Phthisis during the year, 24 had not been notified, a percentage of 13.3. There were 36 deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 24 of these had not been notified, a percentage of 66.6, which is much too high a figure and it is to be hoped that it will be considerably reduced by more careful attention to notification.

The 181 deaths is equal to a death rate of 0.67 per 1,000 ; in 1937 there were 218 deaths and a death rate of 0.80 per 1,000. In England and Wales, in 1938, the death rate was 0.532 per 1,000.

Thirty-one deaths occurred in persons aged 15 to 25, and 131 in persons between the ages of 25 and 65 years.

There were 36 deaths in the year from forms of tuberculosis other than Phthisis, equal to a rate of 0.132 per 1,000 of the population. In 1938, the rate for England and Wales was 0.103.

The total death rate from all forms of tuberculosis, including Phthisis, was 0.802 per 1,000. In 1938, the rate for England and Wales was 0.635 per 1,000 of the population.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

There were 71 cases notified of other forms of Tuberculosis, and 36 deaths, giving a rate of 0.132 per 1,000 of the population. Of these deaths, ten occurred among children between the ages of one year and five years.

Table shewing the number of cases notified as suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis during 1938 :—

			Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	Over 65	Totals
Tabes Mesenterica	...		—	—	12	—	2	—	—	14
Tubercular Meningitis...			1	2	—	—	1	—	—	4
Glands	...	...	—	2	10	6	4	—	—	22
Osseous	...	...	—	1	6	5	3	1	—	16
Skin	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
General	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
T.B. Peritonitis	...		1	1	2	3	1	1	—	8
Other Forms	...	...	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	5
Totals	...	...	2	7	32	15	14	2	—	71

The work of the Tuberculosis Department is carried out from the Central Dispensary at Shelton, which provided facilities for the early diagnosis, treatment, and supervision of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The Dispensary is open each morning, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoon. There is also a late session on Monday evening to enable people who are working to attend. Tuesday morning and afternoon are devoted principally to the supervision and examination of school-children. Thursday and Friday afternoons are reserved for special treatment, such as artificial pneumothorax refills and the Kromayer lamp.

The following table, which is an extract from the Ministry of Health Return (37T. Rev.), gives an account of the work done in the Department during the year :—

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Grand Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
NEW CASES EXAMIN- ED DURING YEAR excluding Con- tacts) :													
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	162	122	19	29	3	5	6	8	165	127	25	37	354
(b) Diagnosis not complete ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	94	48	41	337
(c) Non-Tubercul- ous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	149	20	26	349
CONTACTS EXAMINED DURING YEAR :													
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	4	3	11	10	—	—	—	—	4	3	11	10	28
(b) Diagnosis not complete ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	17	31	18	74
(c) Non-Tubercul- ous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	78	61	66	232
CASES WRITTEN OFF THE DISPENSARY REGISTER AS :													
(a) Recovered ...	40	44	10	16	5	11	15	7	45	55	25	23	148
(b) Non-Tubercul- ous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	286	116	124	789
NUMBER OF CASES ON DISPENSARY REGIS- TER ON 31ST DEC- EMBER, 1938 :													
(a) Definitely Tuberculous...	872	740	192	190	38	53	116	68	910	793	308	258	2269
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	113	79	59	430

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on 1st January, 1938...	2487	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 ...	28
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance and cases "Lost sight of"...	65	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	188
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary ...	10193	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary treatment...	5
7. Number of Consultations with Medical Practitioners ... (a) Personal ... (b) Other ...	87 655	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultation)	306
9. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A (a) and A (b) above ...	3	10. Number of— (a) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined ... (b) X-ray examination made	2949 4150
11. Number of Visits by Nurses for Dispensary purposes ...	10672	12. Number of T.B. plus cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1938 ...	584

From this table, it will be observed that the number of new cases examined during the year was 1,040, compared with 999 for 1937. Most of these new cases are referred to the Dispensary by local medical practitioners, whose support and co-operation have been of great help to us in our endeavour to detect these cases in the early stages, before they become sputum positive, and thus ensure by Sanatorium treatment permanent cures, or, in infectious cases, removal of the source of infection from other members of the family or community.

Further, it will be observed that the X-ray examinations for the year total 4,150. This figure, which includes examinations by the Fluoroscopic Screen, shows an increase of 775 over 1937. It is now the recognised rule that all new cases attending the Dispensary have an X-ray film taken as a routine measure. This procedure eliminates the possibility of missing the early, symptomless cases, which, on clinical examination, yield few, if any, physical signs. Further, the X-ray films form permanent records which can be studied more minutely later, and often yield valuable evidence of early disease not easily discernible by the fluorescent screen.

During the year the total number of attendances at the Dispensary was 10,193, compared with 10,737 in 1937. It is very gratifying to see that patients are, as a whole, realising the importance of regular attendance at the Dispensary so that they may constantly be under supervision, thus ensuring their continued progress towards recovery.

On the 31st December, 1938, there were 584 cases of Tuberculosis with a known positive sputum in the City. The distribution of these known positive cases is shown on the following table in the respective years of incidence :—

Sex Incidence of Sputum Positive Cases shown in years.

		1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	TOTAL
Male	...	59	28	22	35	34	27	37	61	303
Female	...	72	11	18	23	31	26	38	62	281
TOTAL	...	131	39	40	58	65	53	75	123	584

There are 91 beds available at Stanfield Sanatorium and 48 at Cheshire Joint Sanatorium for adult male and female patients, whilst 49 beds are available at Bagmhall Sanatorium for children. In addition, there are four beds for City cases at Wrenbury Hall Colony, administered from Cheshire Joint Sanatorium.

Admissions to Bagnall, Stanfield and Cheshire Joint Sanatoria (excluding observation cases) have been as follows :—

		Stanfield	Cheshire Joint	Bagnall
Males ...	...	94	47	—
Females	...	83	23	—
Children	...	3	1	83
		—	—	—
		180	71	83

The condition of patients on discharge has been as follows :—

		Stanfield	Cheshire Joint	Bagnall
Quiescent ...	...	1	0	17
Improved	...	105	50	65
Stationery	...	40	7	5
Worse	...	3	0	0
Deaths	...	31	9	0
		—	—	—
		180	66	87

At the beginning of the year, there were 17 observation cases in the three Sanatoria, and 131 cases were admitted for observation during the year. The number of observation cases discharged was 127, the diagnosis on discharge being—"tuberculosis," 22 ; "non-tuberculosis," 55 ; and "doubtful," 50. At the end of the year, there were 21 undiagnosed cases in the Sanatoria.

All children admitted to Bagnall Sanatorium now have Mantoux intradermal Tuberculin tests carried out, whether notified or not. Those found to be negative reactors are referred to their own medical advisers on discharge.

AFTER-CARE.

The work of this voluntary Committee has been maintained at the high standard of previous years.

During the year it has been instrumental in re-housing 26 families. Financial assistance towards payment of rent has been granted to 22 families, and in four cases arrears of rent have been paid off. Food, clothing, etc., have been provided for 31 necessitous cases.

Thanks are due to the Housing Committee for the promptness with which they have acceded to requests for houses in these cases.

SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

The Corporation have an agreement with the North Staffs. Cripples' Aid Society for the use of twelve beds for the treatment of children suffering from Surgical Tuberculosis, six beds for children under five years of age (non-tubercular), six beds for adult Surgical Tuberculosis cases, and ten beds for school children for diseases of a non-tubercular nature.

The Medical Officer of the Institution is the Surgical Tuberculosis Officer of the Corporation. During the year an average of 25.3 children were in daily residence, and under the new agreement for adults suffering from Surgical Tuberculosis there was an average of 3.17 in daily residence. Patients after discharge from the Institution are attended to at their houses by Nurses from the Institution.

Dr. Mitchell Smith, Surgical Tuberculosis Officer, reports as follows—

“During the year 1938, 326 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children of the City of Stoke-on-Trent were under treatment at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Hartshill.

Thirty-seven of these cases were treated as In-patients for a longer or shorter period according to their necessities. Twenty-one have been discharged as cured.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.

Spines...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Hips ...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Knees	...	...	...	...	...	56
Ankles	...	...	...	...	...	37
Elbows	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fingers and Wrist	...	...	...	...	...	8
Shoulder	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total ...						326

During the year 1938, 7 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in adults were treated as In-patients.

CLASSIFICATION.

Spine ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hip ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ankle	...	...	...	...	...	1
						7

One has been discharged improved, and three have been transferred to other Hospitals.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The infective conditions grouped under the term venereal diseases include five separate disease entities, but of these only two, gonorrhoea and syphilis, assume importance in connection with the health of an English urban population such as that of Stoke-on-Trent. These two venereal diseases constitute a major public health problem in virtue of certain characteristic features which include the great infectiousness of affected cases, the absence of any permanent immunity such as is developed after an attack of the common infectious fevers and the rarity of severe and disabling symptoms, which, if present in all cases, would ensure that most infected individuals would seek medical treatment and supervision. Unfortunately public opinion still tends to ostracise those known to be suffering from venereal disease and this attitude prevents many patients from attending the Venereal Diseases Clinic and leads to others defaulting before the completion of treatment and observation has rendered them non-infectious. In 1938 thirty-five per cent. of the venereal cases defaulted and these persons constitute a menace, not only to themselves, but also to their intimate contacts and tend to maintain the unnecessary high incidence of these conditions.

The laboratory investigations applied in cases suspected of venereal disease remain unchanged and include the microscopic examination of stained preparations made from pathological discharges, the dark-ground examination of serum from superficial sores in cases of early syphilis and the serological examination of blood and cerebro-spinal fluid. The skilful services of the County Bacteriologist in carrying out the serological examinations contribute greatly to the diagnostic efficiency of the Clinic.

The treatment of syphilis remains substantially unchanged, the drugs used including neo-salvarson, kharsulphan, tryparsamide, acetylarson, bismuth preparations, sodium iodide and minute doses of oxy-cyanide of mercury combined with atrophine. The neo-salvarson is now dissolved in 10% sodium thiosulphate solution instead of distilled water and this modification is calculated to reduce the incidence of the toxic manifestations which occasionally develop during treatment with this drug. The intensive intermittent method of treating cases of early syphilis by short courses of bi-weekly injections, separated by relatively long rest periods, has been introduced. This method has been found most successful elsewhere and is being increasingly recognised as the most effective treatment for early syphilitic infections where regularity of attendance, as in an urban area, is possible.

The year 1938 has been outstanding for the introduction of the sulphonamide group of drugs in the routine treatment of gonorrhoea. These drugs effect a dramatic abatement of the clinical manifestations of certain diseases, including gonorrhoea. and present knowledge indicates that the drug interferes with the nutrition of the invading organisms and thus prevents their multiplication and spread in the body. The period of active treatment is consequently cut short and this is reflected in the decrease in the number of attendances required per patient. These drugs sometimes produce toxic manifestations and, as

a large dosage is required for successful results, patients receiving this form of treatment must be kept under close medical supervision. The sale of these drugs to the public is, accordingly, restricted as from 1st January, 1939. Although the signs and symptoms of gonorrhoea clear up rapidly under the influence of these drugs the duration of infectiousness in such cases, is sometimes difficult to determine and the continued use of thorough tests of cure and a prolonged period of clinical observation is still of paramount importance. The treatment of cases of gonorrhoea with the sulphonamide drugs without establishing that cure and non-infectiousness have been achieved cannot be too strongly condemned.

A copy of the Annual Return, made to the Ministry of Health for the year ending 31st December, 1938, is printed in extenso and Table I summarises the data of general interest in relation to the work of the Clinic during this period.

TABLE I.

Number of new cases attending in 1938	...	...	713
Total number of cases attending in 1938	...	...	1271
Total attendances .	...	...	29,484
Number of attendances for individual attention of Medical Officer	...	...	12,876
Number of attendances for intermediate treatment	...	...	16,608
Average number of attendances per head	...	...	23
Number of cases discharged as cured in 1938	...	...	671
Defaulting cases	...	...	127
Serological tests	...	...	1,770
Dark-ground examinations for treponema pallida	...	...	40
Microscopic examinations	...	...	3,681
Lumbar puncture and examination of cerebro-spinal fluid	...	...	39
Number of injections administered	...	...	5,427
Total cost of Venereal Diseases service	...	...	£2,763
Average cost per patient...	...	...	£2 3s. 6d.
Average cost per attendance	...	...	1s. 10½d.

It is of value to analyse the figures resulting from the year's work and a comparison with the corresponding figures from previous years is often of interest. Table 2 shows the number of cases of gonorrhoea, syphilis and non-venereal conditions registered in each of the ten complete years during which the Clinic has been in existence. The Table also includes the total number of new cases together with the percentage of this total in which a diagnosis of non-venereal disease was arrived at after thorough investigation and observation.

TABLE 2.—NEW CASES.

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-venereal	Percentage non-venereal	Total
1929	142	381	310	37%	833
1939	127	472	369	38%	968
1931	233	347	323	35%	903
1932	248	346	290	33%	884
1933	193	345	350	40%	888
1934	157	325	425	47%	907
1935	157	291	336	43%	784
1936	121	280	313	44%	714
1937	53	335	301	44%	689
1938	43	315	355	50%	713

It will be noted that non-venereal cases accounted for 50 per cent. of the new cases of 1938 and this figure indicates the large amount of diagnostic work, which is done at the Clinic. The incidence of gonorrhoea will be seen to have fluctuated within rather narrow limits during the past decade. The number of cases of syphilis, in all stages, continues to be small and this lowered incidence becomes even more obvious when Table 3 is studied. The decrease in the number of cases of early syphilis has been general throughout the country and suggests that the campaign against syphilis is achieving a considerable measure of success. That the position is not so satisfactory as these figures at first suggest is indicated in Table 4 which shows that the number of cases of congenital syphilis, registered annually at the Clinic, has remained substantially unchanged during the past eight years. This disturbing feature indicates that cases of syphilis still remain undiscovered and inadequately treated and emphasises the necessity of a blood test as a routine in all pregnant women. Syphilitic patients who default from the Clinic before adequate treatment and non-infectiousness have been obtained also tend to maintain the incidence of congenital syphilis.

TABLE 3.
NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS.

Year	Male	Female	Total
1929	43	22	65
1930	44	12	56
1931	141	41	182
1932	139	45	184
1933	86	34	120
1934	86	28	114
1935	56	28	84
1936	40	18	58
1937	5	2	7
1938	3	4	7

TABLE 4.
NEW CASES OF CONGENITAL SYPHILIS.

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Cases which defaulted
1931 ...	10	6
1932 ...	9	3
1933 ...	9	5
1934 ...	5	5
1935 ...	17	3
1936 ...	7	5
1937 ...	8	6
1938 ...	8	4

The greatest obstacle one has in achieving an effective Venereal Diseases service is the patient who defaults from treatment before non-infectiousness has been obtained. The rapid alleviation of the symptoms of venereal disease by modern methods of treatment makes it difficult to convince the patient that infectiousness persists although symptoms disappear. The total number and percentage of defaulters during the past decade are shown in Table 5 and the sex distribution in Table 6. The number of cases of congenital syphilis which defaulted is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 5.
DEFAULTING CASES.

Year	New Venereal Cases	Defaulting Cases	Percentage of cases Defaulting
1929 ...	523	248	47%
1930 ...	599	221	37%
1931 ...	600	203	34%
1932 ...	594	174	29%
1933 ...	538	298	55%
1934 ...	482	198	41%
1935 ...	448	202	45%
1936 ...	401	149	37%
1937 ...	388	129	33%
1938 ...	358	127	35%

TABLE 6.
SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEFAULTING CASES.

Year	New Venereal Cases		Defaulting Cases		Defaulter Rate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1929 ...	415	108	189	59	45%	55%
1930 ...	458	141	171	50	37%	35%
1931 ...	486	114	147	56	30%	49%
1932 ...	474	120	125	49	26%	40%
1933 ...	417	121	214	84	51%	69%
1934 ...	382	100	131	67	34%	67%
1935 ...	327	121	144	58	44%	48%
1936 ...	300	101	100	49	33%	48%
1937 ...	302	86	86	43	28%	50%
1938 ...	279	79	82	45	29%	56%

These figures cannot permit of complacency. The large proportion of syphilis cases who default in an infectious state is most discouraging. While education of the public in these matters may lead eventually to a wider appreciation of the necessity for adequate treatment and prolonged observation, a proportion of defaulters will only be controlled when legislative powers have been introduced.

Table 7 correlates the number of attendances with the number of cases under treatment in each year and thus indicates the average number of attendances per head. This figure gives an approximate indication of the length of time during which the patients have remained under treatment and observation. The routine use of the sulphonamide group of drugs in gonorrhoea during 1938 and the resulting reduction in the period required for adequate treatment confines a true comparison to the figures relating to the years previous to 1938.

TABLE 7.
AVERAGE NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES PER HEAD.

Year	Cases under Treatment	Total Attendances	Average number per head
1929 ...	1,029	28,341	27
1930 ...	1,265	36,283	28
1931 ...	1,306	35,771	27
1932 ...	1,452	37,637	25
1933 ...	1,649	38,484	23
1934 ...	1,617	37,904	23
1935 ...	1,539	40,067	26
1936 ...	1,406	37,283	26
1937 ...	1,346	36,241	27
1938 ...	1,271	29,484	23

It is of interest to ascertain the channels through which the patients report at the Clinic and Table 8 presents this information for the year 1938.

TABLE 8.					Male	Female
Patients referred by private doctor	...				32.5%	25.0%
Patients referred by other clinics, hospitals, etc.	...	...	...	...	3.2%	17.8%
Patients referred by consorts	...		...		3.5%	48.0%
Patients reporting on own initiative, propaganda, advertisements, etc.	...				60.8%	9.2%

During this year 83.3 per cent. of the patients who attended the Clinic lived in Stoke-on-Trent ; 13 per cent. came from Staffordshire, and 3.7 per cent. resided in other parts of the British Isles.

The true function of the Venereal Diseases service is not only to cure the individual case who reports with active symptoms, but to seek out and treat the contacts of known cases and also those in whom the disease may be latent. Co-operation is, therefore, maintained between the Venereal Diseases Centre and the other Branches of the Public Health Service and the Medical Officer acts as Consulting Venereologist to the Ante-Natal and School Medical Departments. Doubtful cases of infection in pregnant women and children are investigated by the Venereal Diseases Officer at the respective Clinics, and, if the provisional diagnosis is confirmed, these patients are transferred to the Special Clinic for treatment. It is only by such a liason as this and by the whole-hearted co-operation of the medical profession, and, above all, of the patients themselves, that the Venereal Diseases service can deal adequately with the serious problems which these diseases present.

The Medical Officer is in attendance daily at the following hours :—

Monday	...	...	...	2-30 to 7 p.m.
Tuesday	...	...	10 to 1 ;	and 5 to 7 p.m.
Wednesday	...	...	...	2-30 to 5 p.m.
Thursday	...	...	...	2-30 to 7 p.m.
Friday	...	...	10 to 1 ;	and 2-30 to 5 p.m.
Saturday	...	...	...	10 to 12 noon.

The clinic is open daily for intermediate treatment between the following hours :—

Monday to Friday	10 to 1 ;	and 2-30 to 8 p.m.
Saturday	...	10 to 12 noon—Men and Women 6 to 8 p.m.—Men only

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Stoke-on-Trent (Municipal) during the year ended the 31st December, 1938 :—

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL		Tot-als
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	122	94	—	—	171	82	28	33	321	209	530
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	9	7	—	—	2	10	—	—	11	17	28
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
„ secondary	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
„ latent in 1st year of infection*	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ all later stages	8	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	17	25
„ congenital	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	8
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	251	55	—	—	251	55	306
„ later	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	248	105	248	105	353
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection or to have been under observation at other Centres ...	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	9	2	11
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4 ...	150	125	—	—	433	147	276	140	859	412	1271
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal ...	30	11	—	—	288	29	216	97	534	137	671
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
„ secondary	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
„ latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ all later stages	14	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	11	25
„ congenital	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	40	22	—	—	40	22	62
„ later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	7	3	—	—	14	3	—	—	21	6	27

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Tot- als
Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	7	—	—	—	28	5	11	2	46	7	53
Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	85	94	—	—	63	88	49	41	197	223	420
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9... These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4)	150	125	—	—	433	147	276	140	859	412	1271
Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment:—											
Syphilis, primary	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
,, secondary	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
,, latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, all later stages	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
,, congenital	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Number of attendances:—											
a) for individual attention of the medical officers	1987	2590	—	—	4990	1545	1438	326	8415	4461	12876
b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	46	4	—	—	9232	5915	836	575	10114	6494	16608
TOTAL ATTENDANCES—	2033	2594	—	—	14222	7460	2274	901	18529	10955	29484
In-patients:—											
a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ...	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	1	—	2	1	1	2	1	—	5	3	
	Arsenical										
	Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds				Others		Mercury		Bismuth		
(a) Names of Chief Preparations used in treatment of Syphilis	" Silver Salvarsan" " Neo-Salvarsan" " Kharsulphan"				Trypar- samide		—		May & Baker " Bisglucol"		
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	2151				156		—		3120		

	Microscopical		Cultural for Gonorrhoea	Serum		Cerebro- spinal fluid	Others for diag- nosis of Venereal Disease
	for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea		for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea		
15. Pathological Work :— (a) Number of specimens examined at, and by the medical officer of, the Treatment Centre ...	40	3681	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...	—	—	—	1285	485	39	—

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Stoke	Staffs.	Cheshire	Hampshire	Salford	Sheffield	Leeds	Manchester	London	Wolverh'pton	Huddersfield	Nottingham	Walsall	Liverpool	Derby	Birmingham	Total
A. Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3 :—																	
Syphilis	34	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	259	39	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	309
Conditions other than venereal ...	292	46	8	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	353
TOTAL ...	585	91	12	1	2	—	1	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	702
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	26315	2634	342	4	2	10	31	3	20	73	15	7	3	1	14	10	29484
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following is a return as to the work carried out at the Out-Patient Clinic at the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary :—

(1) Total number of persons dealt with and suffering from :—

	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time
(a) Syphilis	109
(b) Soft Chancre	3
(c) Gonorrhoea	190
(d) Conditions other than Venereal	160
Total	462

(2) Total attendances of all patients : City, 14,615 ; Staffs. County, 12,543 ; and outside the district other than the County, 2,183.

Statement of Vaccination for the year ending 31st December, 1937.

(Furnished by the Vaccination Officer).

District	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible	Had Smallpox	Died Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Authority	Certs. of Exemption. (Conscientious objection)	Removals Certified	Removals not found and not accounted for	Not dealt with for various reasons
BURSLEM ...	996	322	—	—	57	16	548	20	20	13
HANLEY ...	1490	294	3	—	46	16	452	29	28	22
STOKE ...	572	229	—	—	38	11	262	19	8	5
HARTSHILL	1490	573	1	—	84	24	650	57	74	27
LONGTON ...	750	350	2	—	43	19	290	22	19	5
CITY ..	4698	1768	6	—	268	86	2202	147	149	72

Of the total births only 46.9 per cent. were vaccinated during the year.

No re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, amongst contacts where immediate vaccination was not otherwise possible.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives' Act, 1936.

The following is a summary of the work carried on under the Midwives' Act.

The staff of 34 midwives appointed by the Local Authority in July, 1937, was increased by one appointment during the year and there are now 35 Midwives employed by the Local Supervising Authority. Sixteen Midwives continue in independent practice, and two work in conjunction with Voluntary Associations.

During the year, the midwives employed by the Council attended a total of 2,421 cases ; of these, 855 were attended as maternity nurses.

The midwives in independent practice attended a total of 435 cases as midwives, and 194 as maternity nurses. The remaining two midwives who work in conjunction with Voluntary Associations attended 38 cases as midwives, and 5 as maternity nurses.

A total number of 1,439 visits was paid to the midwives during the year. On the whole their bags and equipment were found to be well kept, and their records up to date.

A series of tutorial classes arranged by the Supervisor of Midwives has been again held at Richmond Lodge—these classes have been well attended by the midwives, who seem to derive great benefit from this method of group teaching.

During the year, the death of one Municipal midwife (Nurse Cartwright) was recorded with regret.

The midwives on the whole have co-operated well with the local authority, and the mothers of the district have expressed in many instances their appreciation of the Midwives' care, and it is felt that already the benefit of the new Municipal service is making itself felt in the welfare of the mother and her child.

No midwife has been reported to the C.M.B. during the year for any breach of the rules.

During the year 1938 there were received from Midwives :—

- 1,089 Records for calling in Medical Aid.
- 25 Notifications of death of new-born child.
- 1 notification of death of the mother.
- 57 Still-births on Special Forms.
- 58 Notifications re Failure to Breast-feed.

The 1,089 records for calling in Medical Aid were divided as follows :

- 153 for abnormality or complication during pregnancy.
- 721 for abnormality or complication during labour.
- 83 for abnormality or complication during lying-in period.
- 132 for abnormality or complication in case of the child.

Under the Midwives' Act, 1918, claims were made by doctors for the payment of fees in 909 cases, out of 1,089 instances in which medical aid was called. The 909 claims amounted to £1,517 os. 6d., compared with £1,426 15s. od. in the year 1937.

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 231, being equal to an infantile mortality rate of 52 per 1,000 births. In 1937 the rate was 81.

During the ten years 1926-35, the infantile mortality rate for the City averages 91. During 1936, 1937 and 1938 the rates for the districts were :—

			1936	1937	1938
Tunstall	...	...	93	102	58
Burslem	...	...	92	76	56
Hanley	...	...	67	80	47
Stoke ...	...	...	62	70	41
Fenton	...	...	80	72	57
Longton	...	...	61	88	50
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	...		81	78	61

Of the 231 infants who died in the City before reaching the age of 12 months, 134 or 58.0 per cent. occurred in children under one month old, compared to 48.1 per cent. in 1937.

In the following list the relation of certain diseases to the infantile mortality of the district is shown. Enteritis and Diarrhoea accounted for 12 deaths ; Premature Birth, 66 ; Convulsions, 4 ; Bronchitis, 3 ; Tuberculosis Diseases, 8 ; Pneumonia, 40 ; Atrophy and Debility, 13 ; Congenital defects, 30.

TABLE 9.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City and Six Districts, 1938.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week		1 to 2 weeks		2 to 3 weeks		3 to 4 weeks		Total under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under		3 months and under		6 months and under		9 months and under		12 months and under		Tunstall		Burslem		Hanley		Stoke		Fenton		Longton		Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.		Total Deaths under 1 year	

All causes { Certified ... Uncertified	96	1	21	6	10	133	34	21	24	17	26	35	44	27	20	41	36	229	2																	
Smallpox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping-Cough
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)
Convulsions
Laryngitis
Bronchitis
Pneumonia (all forms)
Diarrhoea
Enteritis
Gastritis
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation (overlying)
Injury at Birth ...	9	18	2	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformations
Premature Birth ...	12	54	7	1	2	21	4	1	1	3	5	6	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus
Other causes
Influenza
Pemphigus Neonatorum
Other causes peculiar to early infancy
TOTALS	97	21	6	10	134	34	22	24	17	26	35	45	42	27	20	42	36	231	2																	

Nett Births in the year :—Legitimate, 4324; Illegitimate, 145. Nett Deaths in the year :—Legitimate, 219; Illegitimate, 12.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the City.

Year	Total Births	From all causes	From Diarrhoea	From Respiratory Disease	From Debility, Congenital Defects and Premature Births.	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1934	4579	85	10.9	16.4	43.2	2.4	1.1
1935	4537	83	9.2	19.4	34.4	0.0	4.4
1936	4590	74	8.3	13.3	40.3	2.0	1.7
1937	4547	81	8.6	17.8	39.4	0.7	1.3
1938	4469	52	2.7	9.6	32.4	0.2	0.4

Average rate for the five years (1934-38), 75.

The infantile mortality rate in the 126 large towns in 1934 was 63 ; in 1935 it was 62 ; in 1936 it was 63 ; in 1937 it was 62 ; and in 1938 it was 57.

The rate for England and Wales during 1938 was 53.

Notification of Births Act.

Of the 4,536 births notified in the City of Stoke-on-Trent during 1927, 1,997 were attended by midwives, 1,019 by doctors and 1,520 occurred in institutions. The percentage of births occurring outside Institutions attended by midwives was 66.

Summary of Visits paid by the Medical Officers and Health Visitors.

First Visits to infants under 1 year of age	...	4,373
Re-visits—Under 1 year	... 18,095	
Over 1 year	... 25,202	43,297
Visits to Expectant Mothers	... ..	673
Re-visits to Expectant Mothers	... ..	464
Visits to Ophthalmia Cases...	... ..	79
„ Midwives	... ..	1,439
„ in connection with still-births and infant deaths...	... ..	490
„ in connection with infant life protection		326
Other visits	... ..	1,676
Wasted Visits	... ..	3,110
		55,927

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND
LEGITIMATE CHILDREN OF STOKE-ON-TRENT DURING THE
PAST 10 YEARS.

	Illegitimate		Legitimate		Whole	
1929 ...	137	...	193	...	105	
1930 ...	81	...	69	...	70	
1931 ...	118	...	99	...	100	
1932 ...	109	...	87	...	88	
1933 ...	139	...	86	...	89	
1934 ...	98	...	84	...	85	
1935 ...	67	...	83	...	83	
1936 ...	74	...	74	...	74	
1937 ...	97	...	80	...	81	
1938 ...	83	...	51	...	52	

There are 15 Infant Welfare Centres in the City area. Thirteen of these Centres are directly under the Council, and two under Voluntary Committees who work in close conjunction with the Corporation.

Ante-natal Clinics are now held at ten Centres, and Toddlers' Inspections have been arranged at nine Centres.

No new Centres have been opened since last year's report.

A. Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :—

(1) by children under one year of age	...	38,959
(2) by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	... ..	17,703

B. Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year, and who on the date of the first attendance were :—

(1) under one year of age	... ..	2,900
(2) between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	211

C. Total number of children who attended at the Centres during the year, and who at the end of the year were :—

(1) under one year of age	... ..	2,772
(2) between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	3,516

The attendances of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years shows an increase of 3,057 over the previous year, and an increase of 3,957 over the year 1936.

HEALTH VISITING.

Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :—

(1) to expectant mothers	First visits ...	673
	Total visits ...	1,137
(2) to children under 1 year of age	First visits ...	4,373
	Total visits ...	22,468
(3) to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.	Total visits ...	25,202

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

All the health visiting cards kept by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department with the history of the child from birth to 5 years, are passed on at the end of every month to the School Medical Department.

The complete record of the child with the history of its home, etc., should provide valuable information for the School Medical Officers.

SUPPLY OF NOURISHMENT.

As in former years, Dried Milk and Cow's Milk had been supplied to necessitous cases in children under five years of age attending the Infant Welfare Centres, where the child's nutrition was likely to suffer from the needful supply of milk in the diet.

This has proved of great value, and the beneficial results to the children have been most marked. During the year, 4,228 gallons of liquid milk, and 73,080 packets of dried milk powder have been distributed at the Centres, the net cost to the Corporation being £4,504.

LECTURES.

Lectures and practical classes by specially qualified teachers have been given as usual at the Centres in Cookery and Needlework.

Talks on Mothercraft, along with practical demonstrations, are of course a routine and important part of the work, and have been given regularly at the Centres.

Demonstrations on baby bathing, etc., have also been given by the members of the Health Visiting Staff at several of the schools in the City.

CLOTHING.

The sum of £25 was again given by the Burslem Mutual Burial Society at the close of the year for the provision of help in needy cases. It has been possible to provide woollen garments and vests for many of the poorer infants, for whom no similar clothing would otherwise have been provided.

Voluntary Centres.

ETRURIA MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOME.

The following figures are of interest :—

Classes—Mothercraft ...	24	Attendances ...	443
Cookery ...	14	,, ...	147
Needlework ...	25	,, ...	461
Home visits paid ...	...	...	8,061
Breast Feeding Consultations	49		
Number of babies ...	102	Attendances	569
Total attendances for all purposes at the Centre ...			6,880

THOMAS TWYFORD INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

The attendances at the various Clinics at the above Centre include the following :—

	Babies	Attendances
Babies under one year... ..	268	4,042
Babies over one year	395	2,173
Infants attending Breast-feeding Clinic	139	769
Dental Clinics (Mothers and Children)	59	96
Home visits paid		4,798
Total attendances for all purposes for the year		15,590

In addition to the above attendances, 56 children were immunised, and 35 attended for massage. The 35 children referred for massage made 705 attendances for this special treatment.

The Breast-feeding Clinic continues to be well attended and it is noteworthy that no deaths have occurred in any infants attending this special Clinic during the past seven years.

Fifty-one children between the ages of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 years, made 2,228 attendances at the Toddlers' Class.

During the year it was encouraging to notice the increased interest shewn by the mothers in pre-natal care and 226 expectant mothers made 777 attendances at the Ante-natal Clinic.

One hundred and seventy-two senior school girls also had special instruction in Mothercraft at the Centre.

Thomas Twyford Centre, Hanley.

	Under 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Rickets	—	14	14
Preventive Treatment for Rickets	12	18	30
Debility after acute illness (Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, etc.)	3	12	15
Anaemia, Debility and failure to gain weight	5	17	22
Bronchial Catarrh and Asthma	2	2	4
Skin Diseases	1	2	3
			<hr/> 85

Richmond Lodge, Shelton.

CONDITIONS TREATED				RESULTS		
Rickets and allied conditions			62	Cured	...	36
Delayed Dentition	...	...	15	Improved	...	50
Debility and Anaemia	...		56	Still Attending	...	24
Bronchial Cataarh	...	...	9	Lapsed	...	33
Enlarged Glands	...	...	3	In hospital	...	4
Skin diseases	...	...	1			
Tetany	...	...	1			
			<hr/> 147			<hr/> 147

All cases who lapsed attendance were followed up at their own homes.

Richmond Lodge, Shelton.

RESULTS : Cured, 9 ; improved, 14 ; still attending, 13 ; lapsed, 9 ; in Hospital, 1 ; Total, 46.

55

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

During the year, 1,304 expectant mothers attended the Municipal Ante-natal Clinics. In addition, 591 attended the City Maternity Hospital Ante-natal Clinic, and 642 the London Road Hospital Clinic.

The attendances for the year amounted to 6,205 at the Ante-natal Centres—3,843 at the City Maternity Hospital, and 3,867 at the London Road Hospital, a total of 13,735 ; in addition 1,810 visits were paid by the Health Visitors to the homes of the expectant mothers who attended at the Municipal Ante-natal Clinics.

It is satisfactory to again record the increasing number of cases referred to the Clinics by midwives, and to note also the increasing percentage of expectant mothers in the whole of the area who are receiving ante-natal care.

Sixty-four per cent. of the total notified births had medical supervision either at the Ante-natal Clinics or at the Ante-natal Departments of Hospitals during the year. This compares favourably with the percentage (56%) of the previous year. In addition to these numbers it is known that many other pregnant women were examined by their own private practitioner.

VENEREAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS.

Twenty-one expectant mothers have been referred to the Venereal Diseases Officer at the Special Clinic held at the Richmond Lodge Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, cases found to be positive being transferred to the Special Treatment Centre.

EDUCATION.

Instruction on the hygiene of pregnancy, preparation for breast-feeding, etc. have been given at all the Ante-natal Clinics.

Abdominal binders, bandages for varicose veins, etc. are stocked at all the Clinics, and many sterilized confinement outfits have also been supplied free of charge when required.

SUPPLY OF NOURISHMENT.

Again as in former years, a large number of the mothers were allowed free dinners and milk with markedly beneficial results.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

As the scheme for the provision of cots for Hospital Treatment for Premature Infants had again been delayed, it was felt that some effort might be made to provide special care for these infants in their own homes.

It is known that many premature infants die simply from failure to provide them with enough warmth and supervision ; special cots were designed, and were made by the local Workshops for the Blind ; these cots have handles for ease in carrying and are lined throughout with a double layer of flannel, into which hot water bottles are inserted.

The first cot was sent out on August 27th, 1937, and from that date to December 31st, 1938, 67 cots were sent to the homes in which premature babies had been born.

For the purpose of treatment, all infants whose birth weight was 5½ lbs. or under were designated as “premature” and were supplied with cots on the request of a Municipal Midwife.

The method of supply of the cots adopted, was as follows :—

On the birth of a premature infant in the district, the Municipal Midwife gets as quickly as possible in touch, by telephone, with the Supervisor of Midwives, who takes the cot to the infant’s home by car, so that as little time as possible elapses between the birth of the infant and the provision of the cot.

The following table gives details of the 67 Infants who were supplied with cots from the beginning of this scheme to December 31st, 1938.

Weight	No. of Infants	Deaths	Percentage Rate of Survival
5 to 5½ lbs. inclusive ...	15	0	100%
4 lbs. and under 5 lbs. ...	28	3	89%
3 lbs. and under 4 lbs. ...	17	9	47%
Under 3 lbs. ...	7	5	29%

It will be noticed that no deaths occurred in infants whose weight was 5 lbs. or over.

Of the cots supplied to the seven infants under 3 lbs., in weight, two survived. The weights of those two infants were 2 lbs. 9 ozs. and 2 lbs. 11 oz. respectively. Nine sets of Twins were included in the total number of 67 infants who were provided with cots.

All the premature infants will be kept under special observation until the age of 5 years, and records kept of their health and also sickness rates.

Toddlers’ Inspections.

During the year, a special medical inspection was made of 988 children who were between the ages of 2 and 5 years.

The children were referred for examination by the Health Visitors who suspected defects at the time of home visiting.

This special selection accounts for the high percentage of defects found. The idea of sessions for toddlers was to provide an opportunity of obtaining a complete physical examination of these children by the Medical Officer, and at the same time to give the mothers special advice about the hygiene, diet and general management of the toddlers.

The following table of defects shows the findings on physical examination of the children :—

			No. of cases	Percentage of Total
Malnutrition	...	...	188	19.02%
Anaemia	...	...	57	5.76%
Rickets	...	...	53	5.36%
Postural Defects	...	...	15	1.52%
Dental Caries	...	...	159	16.09%
EYE CONDITIONS :				
Strabismus	...	...	42	4.25%
Blepharitis	...	...	18	1.82%
Conjunctivitis	...	...	11	1.11%
LUNG CONDITIONS :				
Bronchitis	...	...	146	14.77%
Suspected T.B.	...	...	15	1.52%
Definite T.B.	...	...	1	.10%
Asthma	...	...	3	.32%
Abnormal Heart Conditions			75	7.68%
Nervous Diseases	...	...	14	1.41%
Skin Diseases	...	...	96	9.81%
NOSE, EAR AND THROAT DEFECTS :				
Defective Hearing	...	...	3	.32%
Otitis Media	...	...	35	3.54%
Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	320	32.38%
Enlarged Cervical Glands			152	15.38%

Every effort was made to provide treatment for the children suffering from defects, who were as far as possible referred to their own private doctor, or to hospital.

Special arrangements should be made in the near future for the provision of operative treatment for cases of Tonsils and Adenoids.

Nourishment was allowed in all cases of Malnutrition.

Children Act. Infant Life Protection.

The following returns give a summary of the number of children, etc., under the care of the Local Authority during the year :—

I. NOTIFICATIONS.

(i.) Number of foster-parents on the Register :—

(a) at the beginning of the year ...	34
(a) at the end of the year ...	33

(ii.) Number of children on the Register :—

(a) at the beginning of the year ...	34
(b) at the end of the year ...	33
(c) who died during the year ...	—
(d) on whom inquests were held during the year ...	—

(iii.) Number of Life Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were :

(a) Health Visitors ...	16
(b) Female, other than Health Visitors ...	Nil.
(c) Male ...	Nil.

(iv.) Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under (c) above or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2) of the Act of 1908— three Medical Officers.

No proceedings were taken under any Section of the Act during the year.

Maternal Mortality.

Twenty-three women died in, or in consequence of, childbirth during the year. The deaths were classified as follows :—

From Sepsis ...	8
From other Puerperal causes ...	15

Seventeen of the cases died in Institutions and six at home.

The following table shows the Puerperal Mortality rate per thousand total births (live-born and still-born), and also per thousand live births for the past five years :—

			Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes	Total Puerperal Mortality
1934					
Per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	3.49	1.53	5.02
Per 1,000 Total Births	...	...	3.31	1.43	4.74
1935					
Per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	1.76	2.86	4.62
Per 1,000 Total Births	...	...	1.66	2.70	4.36
1936					
Per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	1.09	2.40	3.49
Per 1,000 Total Births	...	...	1.03	2.28	3.31
1937					
Per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	0.88	3.96	4.84
Per 1,000 Total Births	...	...	0.83	3.75	4.58
1938					
Per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	1.79	3.36	5.15
Per 1,000 Total Births	...	...	1.60	3.19	4.79

Five of the maternal deaths occurred after miscarriage or abortion.

There were also four deaths from inter-current diseases ; two of these were associated with chronic heart disease, and one with pulmonary tuberculosis of long standing.

Age Incidence of all Maternal Deaths during the past Eleven Years.

		Puerperal Sepsis	Puerperal Haemorrhages	Eclampsia	All other Causes
20 years or under	...	4	—	1	3
20 to 25 years	...	21	4	4	25
25 to 30 years	...	14	22	6	17
30 to 35 years	...	26	11	3	18
35 to 40 years	...	28	5	2	20
Over 40 years	...	11	8	—	14
TOTAL	...	95	41	16	97

Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Number of cases notified during the year	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council	Number of cases removed to hospitals
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	36	36	35	1
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	2	2	2	—
(3) Puerperal pyrexia ...	78	47	9	24

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1928.

(1)	Number of applications for registration	...	...	—
(2)	Number of homes registered	...	...	1
(3)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	—
(4)	Number of applications for exemption from registration			2
(5)	Number of cases in which exemption has been granted			2

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The total number of cases notified by medical men in 1938 was 36, as compared with 41 in 1937.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum has been compulsorily notifiable throughout the whole area since 1911. 36 notifications were received during 1938 from medical men. The 36 cases notified were distributed as follows :—

Tunstall	...	...	1 case
Burslem	...	...	5 cases
Hanley	...	...	8 „
Stoke ...	...	...	10 „
Fenton	...	...	5 „
Longton	...	...	5 „
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	...	...	2 „

Year	Number of Births	Number of Cases notified	Number of cases per 1,000 births
1929	5,303	151	28.5
1930	5,551	114	20.5
1931	5,202	82	15.8
1932	4,750	54	11.4
1933	4,459	65	14.5
1934	4,579	49	10.7
1935	4,537	41	9.0
1936	4,590	39	8.5
1937	4,501	41	9.0
1938	4,536	36	7.9
Average for 10 years	4,801	67	13.6

Results of severe cases of Ophthalmia during the past Ten Years.

Year	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness
1929	0	0
1930	2	0
1931	0	0
1932	0	0
1933	2	0
1934	1	0
1935	0	0
1936	0	0
1937	0	0
1938	0	0
Total...	5	0

Nurses were supplied by the Corporation in 35 cases.

The cost of nursing was £247 13s. 7d.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At home	In hospital				
36	36	—	36	—	—	—

Day and night nurses are supplied in all cases where necessary. Arrangements also exist for a specialist to consult with the medical attendants free of charge.

THE CITY MATERNITY HOSPITAL, HARTSHILL.

Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1938.

Number of patients in hospital at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Number of patients admitted during the year	...	...						675
Number of patients discharged during the year...	...							674
Number of patients in Hospital at the end of the year								18
Number of infants in Hospital at the end of the year	...							17
Number of patients admitted from within the City	...							581
Number of patients admitted from outside the City	...							94
Number of patients admitted to Private Wards...	...							102
Number of patients admitted to General Wards	...							573
Number of Emergency cases during the year	...	...						44
Number of Births during the year	...	...	...					639
Number of Still-births during the year	...	...	...					44
Number of Infant deaths during the year	...	...						16
Number of Maternal deaths during the year	...	...						3
Ante-natal attendances for 1938	...	...	...	...				3,843

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Two cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum were notified during the year.

The appliances and clothing of the midwives in contact with the cases were all disinfected, and where contact cases occurred in their practice, their houses and bedding were also disinfected.

The midwives themselves gave all possible assistance in the matter.

Measles.

There were 9 deaths compared with 11 in 1937 and 36 in 1936.

The death rate from Measles in 1938 was 0.033 per 1,000, compared to 0.05 for the 126 large towns and 0.04 for England and Wales.

The ages at death were as follows :—

Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15 and over
1	2	4	2	0

Measles is not compulsorily notifiable in the City.

Whooping Cough.

There were 4 deaths from Whooping Cough during the year, compared with 17 in 1937.

The deaths occurred at the following ages :—

Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15
2	1	1	0

Leaflets are distributed through the schools when necessary.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Four cases were notified during the year.

Epidemic Diarrhoea.

The deaths from Epidemic Diarrhoea number 12 under one year of age ; 1 from 1-2 years of age ; 2 from 2-5 years of age ; and 6 over 5 years of age.

The death rate under two years of age per 1,000 births was 2.91, as compared with 7.8 for the 126 large towns and 5.8 for England and Wales.

Ambulance Arrangements.

For the removal of Infectious Disease cases ambulance accommodation is provided at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

For the removal of Non-Infectious and Accident cases, two motor ambulances are employed by the Corporation. At least one large private firm provides a private motor ambulance to cope with accidents, etc., at their collieries and steel works.

The Public Assistance Committee has also provided ambulances.

Nursing Arrangements in the City.

The following Voluntary Associations provide and pay the Nurses as set out :—

The Tunstall Nursing Institution, 1 Nurse.

The Burslem District Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.

The Hanley Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.

The Stoke Nursing Association, 1 Nurse.

The Fenton Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.

Longton District Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.

Norton District Nursing Association, 1 Nurse.

Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Acts, 1923, 1928 and 1935.

Under these Acts the Corporation have been given many new powers in relation to Public Health matters.

Hospital for Mental Defectives.

The Council have an Institution at Stallington for 77 cases. These are principally of a fairly high grade and at present there is no accommodation for Epileptics and low grade cases.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

The Public Assistance Officer has kindly supplied the following returns with reference to Public Assistance Relief for the parishes in the City of Stoke-on-Trent.

TOTAL COST OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF—

For year ending 31st March, 1938...	...	...	£145,941
Number of persons in receipt of out-door relief on 31st March, 1938	...	...	8,876
No. of persons in receipt of unemployed relief on 31st March, 1938	...	...	196

TOTAL COST OF IN-DOOR RELIEF.

In-maintenance (including cost of Provisions, Clothing, Heating, Lighting, Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, and other necessities, Buildings and Repairs, Furniture and Property, Rates, Loan Charges and Salaries), after deducting income—

For year ending 31st March, 1938...	...	...	£163,964
Number of persons relieved in the Institution on 31st March, 1938	...	...	1,715

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF.

NORTH STAFFS. ROYAL INFIRMARY. NUMBER OF BEDS, 356.

Number of Civilian In-Patients treated annually during the past five years :—

1932-33	...	...	6,158
1933-34	...	...	6,240
1934-35	...	...	6,446
1935-36	...	...	6,979
1936-37	...	...	6,855
1937-38	...	...	6,953

In addition to the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary, there are two other Voluntary General Hospitals in the area, viz. :—Haywood Memorial Hospital, Burslem, and the Longton Cottage Hospital. The Haywood Hospital has 54 beds and 14 cots for In-Patients, and an Out-Patient Department. The Longton Cottage Hospital has 40 beds for In-Patients and an Out-Patient Department.

There is also a Special Institution in connection with the North Staffordshire Cripples' Aid Society for dealing with Orthopaedic cases, including cases of surgical Tuberculosis.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The burden of dealing with the longer hauls from housing estates to points of disposal has necessarily been assigned more fully to mechanical transport and consequently this report shows 10 horse teams less than last year.

The transport engaged upon the work of collection was :—

- 21 Mechanical Vehicles.
- 8 Horse Teams.

The totals of refuse collected are as follows :—

Dry Refuse (dwelling-houses and shops)	...	60,172 tons
Nightsoil	... ..	3,743 „

This necessitated nearly 4 million visits to premises.

Traders in the City delivered for disposal 2,225 tons of refuse, the product of their businesses.

The average weight of dry refuse collected by the department during the twelve months was 16.628 cwts. per premises. This represents 12.09 cwts. per thousand persons per day (365 days to year).

The total net cost of refuse collection and disposal for 1938 was £39,223, or :—

- £143 15s. 7d. per 1,000 population per annum.
- £541 19s. 3d. per 1,000 premises per annum.

These figures may be expressed as follows :—

	Cost per person per week	Cost per house or premises per week
Refuse Collection and Disposal	d. .663	d. 2.501

The comparative tonnage and collection and disposal cost figures for the last nine years are :—

Year	Total Re- fuse Collec- ted (Tons)	Cost per 1000 Premises	Cost per 1000 Pop.	No. of Houses and Premises	Nett Cost Rate in £	Total Nett Cost
1930 ...	69,991	£ 721	£ 155	60,000	9.38	£ 43,317
1931 ...	71,230	701	150	60,000	10.99	42,091
1932 ...	70,838	687	150	60,650	10.84	41,637
1933 ...	67,809	650	145	61,600	10.29	40,055
1934 ...	65,891	617	141	63,040	9.7	38,876
1935 ...	65,024	578	140	66,529	9.0	38,436
1936 ...	64,847	562	141	68,584	8.86	38,529
1937 ...	64,553	556	143	70,488	8.75	39,184
1938 ...	63,915	542	144	72,372	8.47	39,223

The personnel engaged upon refuse collection and disposal were :—

Refuse Collection ...	...	142
Refuse Disposal ...	...	43

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The disposal of refuse by controlled tipping was responsible for 84.1 per cent. of the total weight of refuse. Last year the percentage of the tonnage was 83.7

During the year 51,418 tons were disposed of by tipping, at an all-in average cost of 1/9.56d. per ton.

Incineration of refuse was carried out to the extent of 9,814 tons at the Hanley Destructor Works, which produces the steam required for the Offal and Waste Eliminator Plants.

STREET CLEANSING.

The following table gives the mileage of the streets and roads and particulars of the attention given thereto :—

Cleansed daily	...	...	...	31½ miles
Three times per week	...	...	...	7 „
Twice per week	...	...	...	60 „
Once per week	...	...	...	129½ „
Less than once per week...	...	...	...	9 „
Total				237 miles

Street cleansing expenditure during the past seven years will be seen from the following comparative figures.

					Total Nett Cost	Cost per 1,000 pop.	Nett Cost Rate in £
					£	£ s. d.	d.
1932	Sweeping and Watering	...	...	...	23,048	83 6 5	6.00
1933	„ „ „	...	...	...	22,010	79 12 0	5.65
1934	„ „ „	...	...	...	22,676	82 8 7	5.70
1935	„ „ „	...	...	...	22,218	80 17 4	5.2
1936	„ „ „	...	...	...	23,120	84 7 0	5.32
1937	„ „ „	...	...	...	23,397	85 13 5	5.22
1938	„ „ „	...	...	...	24,443	89 12 0	5.28
1932	Gully Cleansing	...	...	...	3,143	11 7 3	0.82
1933	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,657	9 12 0	0.68
1934	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,405	8 14 10	0.60
1935	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,341	8 10 5	0.50
1936	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,167	7 18 2	0.50
1937	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,371	8 13 8	0.53
1938	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,145	7 17 3	0.46
1932	Snow Removal	...	...	...	287	1 0 9	0.07
1933	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,109	7 13 0	0.54
1934	„ „ „	...	...	...	196	14 3	0.05
1935	„ „ „	...	...	...	223	16 3	0.05
1936	„ „ „	...	...	...	5,225	19 1 3	1.20
1937	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,574	9 8 6	0.57
1938	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,463	9 0 7	0.53

There were 99,357 street and back passage gully cleansings during the period.

The number of workmen regularly employed on the Street Cleansing work of the department was 135.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

(Sanitation, Housing, Smoke, Food and Drugs, Milk and Meat Inspection).

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

During the year 1938, 19,894 nuisances were found as compared with 12,097 in 1937, and 18,732 nuisances were abated, compared with 12,543 in 1937.

Table of premises visited and of re-visits made :—

Houses examined on account of—				
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	1,720
Complaints and routine inspections	...	...	...	5,562
Number of above houses	...	...	...	7,282
Total number of above houses in which defects were found...				
	...	...	...	5,924
Number of defects in above houses	...	...	...	19,894
Revisits to infectious disease	...	...	...	572
Revisits to nuisances	...	...	...	24,210

Table of sanitary defects found :—

Houses dirty	...	...	...	...	117
„ damp or dilapidated	...	...	...	...	9,586
„ badly lighted or ventilated	...	...	...	...	539
Drainage defective	...	...	...	...	276
„ want of	...	...	...	...	194
„ stopped	...	...	...	...	784
Sinks defective or required	...	...	...	...	440
Other drainage defects	...	...	...	...	933
Privies defective	...	...	...	...	8
Additional closets required	...	...	...	...	8
Defects in W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	1,510
W.C.'s without flush	...	...	...	...	33
Waste water-closets defective	...	...	...	...	66
Ashbins required	...	...	...	...	2,484
Outbuilding—defects	...	...	...	...	520
Paving	...	...	...	...	851
Houses without water supply	...	...	...	...	93
Other house nuisances	...	...	...	...	740
Accumulations dealt with	...	...	...	...	258
Manure Receptacles	...	...	...	...	4
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	45
Insanitary and Indecent Urinals	...	...	...	...	4
Other outside nuisances	...	...	...	...	401
Total					19,894

Complaints.

During the year 4,358 complaints were received, 364 of the total were unfounded.

Included in the total are 203 referred from the Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Nurses.

The following matters brought to the notice of the Department during the year were referred to the City Surveyor, the Gas Engineer and Water Engineer :—

Dangerous structures	...	...	42
Stopped sewers	...	...	—
Defective street paving	...	...	8
Gas, water leakages and other matters	...	...	313
			<hr/> 363 <hr/>

Inspection of Drainage Work.

New Drain inspected	...	...	...	...	345
Re-visits while work in progress			...	...	208
Drains inspected after reconstruction	...			...	236
Re-visits while work in progress			...	...	287
Other visits on account of drainage work				...	433

Voluntary Conversion of Privies, etc.

Privies and Pails converted	...	13
Waste water-closets converted	...	61

Conversion of Privies, etc.

Public Health Acts, 1936.

Nothing further was done during the year in connection with this scheme, the work being held in abeyance pending completion of the main and branch sewers in the Eastern Valley.

CLOSET AND ASHES ACCOMMODATION.

There are in the City 66,436 water closets, but of these 6,549 are waste water closets. There are 225 pail closets and 1,649 cesspit closets or privies.

The following table gives the sanitary accommodation of the houses in the City in certain years :—

	1921	1922 Extended Area	1937	1938
Number of houses, including new houses and deducting demolitions...	49,034	55,000 (Census approx.)	67,557	68,338
Number of water closets	23,480	25,668	58,932	59,787
Number of Privies	2,635	4,998	1,662	1,649
Number of pail closets...	907	1,540	225	225
Number of hand-flushed closets	13,801	14,826	62	62
Number of waste-water closets	7,020	7,080	6,610	6,549

All the remaining hand-flushed closets are in districts which are isolated or on property waiting demolition.

Notices Served, Legal Proceedings, etc.

No. of Preliminary Notices served during the year	...	22
No. of Statutory Notices served during the year	...	5,169

There were three summonses taken out to enforce the compliance of notices.

In 3 cases the Court made the necessary Orders and imposed fines and costs.

Ashbins.

In addition to the above, during the year 2,443 notices were served on owners requiring them to provide sufficient ashes accommodation. In many cases, on the expiration of the time stated in the notices, it was found that bins had not been provided, the Corporation delivered them and the owners were charged with the cost.

The number thus delivered during the year was 1,355.

Shops Act, 1934 (Section 10).

Section 10 of this Act deals with heating, lighting, ventilation, sanitation, washing and meals facilities in shops, warehouses, etc., where there are employees.

Statutory Notices served	...	63
Inspections made	... ..	1,210
Contraventions found	... ..	329
Contraventions remedied...	... ..	226

Byelaws now in force in the City.

With respect to :—

New Streets and Buildings ;
Slaughterhouses ;
Nuisances ;
Common Lodging Houses ;
Public Conveniences ;
Houses Let in Lodgings ;
Offensive Trades ;
Removal of Offensive and Noxious Matters ;
Inspection of Meat ;
Cleansing of Highways.

Offensive Trades.

There are in the area :—

- Two Knacker's Yards ;
- Two Skin Markets ;
- Several Bone Burning Works ;
- Several Marine Stores, Tripe Boilers, and Gut Scrapers ;
- One Fat Melter ;
- A large number of Fish Fryers.

A list of Offensive Trades has been scheduled by the Authority and Byelaws are in force for their control.

The list of Scheduled Trades is as follows:—Fish friers, tripe boilers ; dealers in rags, bones, fat, animal skin or other like matter in an offensive condition ; manure manufacturers ; brick burners, gut scrapers, bone burners, tanners, leather dressers, fat melters or fat extractors, glue makers, size makers (except Potters' sizes) and blood driers.

GUT SCRAPING.

There are three premises specially used for Gut Scraping. Under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, Gut Scraping is prohibited in slaughterhouses ; five complaints have been received and dealt with.

KNACKER'S YARDS.

There are two Knacker's Yards ; three complaints were received of nuisances at these premises and were remedied.

SKIN YARDS.

There are two Skin Yards ; one at Cross Street, Stoke, and one at Mollart Street, Hanley. Two complaints were received of nuisances at these premises and were remedied.

FAT MELTING (EDIBLE).

This trade is carried on on a large scale and in a satisfactory manner at the Public Abattoir, Hanley. Up-to-date machinery is installed and no complaint has been received of a nuisance arising.

TRIPE BOILING.

There are many tripe shops in the City, but in most cases the tripe is bought ready cleaned. The greater part of the tripe cleaned in the City is dealt with at eight establishments. Four complaints were received as to a nuisance arising and were dealt with.

MARINE STORES.

There are eight Marine Stores. Scrap metal, rags, bones and bottles are the chief materials dealt with. These premises have been periodically inspected and found to be in a reasonable condition.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

During the year 34 applications were received and in eleven instances permission was given for premises to be used for the purposes of fish frying. 1,303 visits have been made to the premises used for this purpose. 83 defects were found and 67 dealt with. The condition of the utensils, pans, etc., was generally found to be satisfactory. The number of premises in the City used for the purpose of fish frying is 274, 73 of which are licensed. Two premises discontinued frying.

One Court case was taken for frying fish without licence. Fine 20/- ; Costs 10/6.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are six common lodging houses in the City, the largest of which is a Salvation Army Hostel for men. During the year 284 inspections were made. The premises were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

The six lodging houses are registered for the accommodation of 275 persons per night. There were, according to the returns sent in, 75,239 persons accommodated during the year, as compared with 74,628 in 1937.

The premises are in the majority of cases old houses adapted for the purpose, with the exception of the Salvation Army Hostel at Stoke. One common lodging house was closed during the year under a Clearance Order.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are now on the register 152 houses. 536 inspections were made during the year. Four hundred and ten defects were found ; these have since received attention.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

For the abatement of smoke nuisances, 398 timed observations of half-an-hour and 20 of one hour have been taken of boiler chimneys during the year, as compared with 470 in the previous year.

Thirty-five complaints have been received during the year and investigated.

One hundred and four statutory notices have been served for the abatement of smoke nuisances, and 231 notification letters sent.

Warnings have been given in three hundred and fifty-seven instances.

One hundred and sixty-one visits have been made to Brick, Tile and Marl Works and seventeen visits to Collieries ; the Managers and Firemen were interviewed.

Of the 398 half-hour observations taken, 200 showed black smoke emitted for four minutes or more during the half-hour. The number of observations showing no black smoke was 46.

The number of observations where black smoke was emitted, but did not exceed the time limit was 152.

OBSERVATIONS.	1938	1937
Boiler Stack	418	470
Oven Stack	256	263
Kiln	189	125
INSPECTION OF—		
Boilers	639	735
Ovens	578	515
Kilns	471	462
Interviews with owners or occupiers	668	733
Interviewed with Engineers and Firemen	985	980
Warnings given	357	332
Preliminary notices served	231	140
Statutory notices served... ..	104	135
Improvements effected	71	100
Re-inspection of premises	484	513
DEMONSTRATIONS IN FIRING.		
Boilers	9	3
Kilns	—	2
Ovens	5	1
Reports for non-abatement	4	9
Special reports submitted	27	12
Visits for other causes	695	691
Prosecutions	8	6
Orders for abatement	3	4

Additional observations were made by the District Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

The following is a summary of the alterations made and appliances fitted in order to prevent the emission of excessive quantities of smoke :—

	1938	1937
Air tubes fitted	3	8
Boilers provided	2	1
Flues cleaned	27	34
Improvement in Fuel	10	14
Improvement in Firing	13	12
Mirrors fixed or replaced	5	7
New Boiler Stacks	1	1
Patent Grates provided	4	6

					1938	1937
Patent Bars fitted in Sets	...	...	...	...	30	31
Patent Furnaces provided	...	...	...	...	—	9
Smoke Consumers fitted	...	...	...	...	5	44
Steam Jets provided	...	...	...	...	18	31
Repairs to Boilers, Boiler Furnaces, Engines, Brick-work, Economisers, Kiln Furnaces, Ovens, Stacks, Flues and Ventilators	...	...	...	...	114	108
Induced Draught Fan fitted	...	...	...	...	3	1
Oil Engine or Motor installed	...	...	...	...	15	5

The following is a summary of the results of the half-hour observations taken of Boiler chimneys :—

					1938	1937
Number of chimneys observed	...	...	...	...	117	202
Number of observations taken	...	...	...	...	398	465
Average number of observations taken per chimney					3.4	2.30

RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS :—

	Black	Moderate	None
Total amount of smoke in minutes	1694.0	5700.5	4545.5
Average amount of smoke in minutes	4.26	14.32	11.42

OVENS AND KILNS.

During the year 189 timed observations have been made of kilns and 256 of ovens. Statutory notices were served where excessive smoke was emitted.

Two hundred and nine interviews have been held with kiln firemen, 284 with oven firemen, and 164 with other oddmen and assistants.

ROOFING TILE AND BRICKWORKS. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year, further developments have taken place in the modernisation of the ovens on these works. Periodical observations, inspections and interviews have been made and discussions also held with firemen, managers and owners.

Owing to an increase in the output of smoke from these works in the past year, Court proceedings were again instituted against the three firms in the district which were adjourned *sine die* in 1937. As a result the firms referred to have dealt with the smoke nuisance on improved lines which are giving most satisfactory results.

Before the end of October, one of the firms had carried out alterations to every oven on the works, and these alterations, combined with more intelligent firing methods, have resulted in the reduction of the emissions of black smoke by 95 per cent. as shown by the following Table :

TILERIES, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

PARTICULARS OF OBSERVATIONS TAKEN BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE OVENS (16 OVENS).

Date	No. of Obs.	Total Period	Average per hour for Red and Brindled Goods			No. of Obs.	Total Period	Average per hour for Blue Goods			Remarks
			Black Smoke	Mod. Smoke	No Smoke			Black Smoke	Mod. Smoke	No Smoke	
		Hours	Mins.	Mins.	Mins.		Hours	Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	
November to ... December, 1937	9	9	28.1	19.3	12.6	6	6	31.5	21.5	7.0	Before proceedings
January and ... February, 1938	9	8	26.63	23.75	9.62	5	4.5	19.11	22.00	18.89	Court proceedings
May and June, 1938 ...	18	17	5.23	38.47	16.30	7	5.5	23.46	26.00	10.54	Ovens being re-constructed
July and August, ... 1938	22	21.5	4.33	40.93	14.74	8	7	14.29	29.71	16.00	do.
September and ... October, 1938	21	19.66	3.2	34.4	22.4	7	5.5	10.82	26.45	22.73	do.
November, 1938 ...	15	12.5	1.04	35.68	23.28	3	3	1.00	34.66	24.34	Reconstruction completed

This firm has accomplished what has hitherto been considered impracticable.

The two other firms are actively engaged in altering and modernising their existing ovens. One has built a new oven incorporating secondary flues, and a marked reduction in the emission of black smoke is shown. This firm has also converted 50 per cent. of the existing ovens which can now be fired without the emission of black smoke.

The other firm has demolished 30 per cent. of its ovens and is at the present time engaged in altering the existing ovens on similar lines to those previously mentioned.

In another instance where roofing tiles are produced, and which has been a source of serious complaints from residents in the vicinity, the firm has been actively engaged in mitigating the nuisance.

Fifty per cent. of the ovens have been demolished ; a new oven has been built incorporating special features which have had a marked reducing effect on the smoke emissions. Another oven is in course of construction and when this is completed and brought into service a further considerable reduction will have been made in the emissions of black smoke. This type of oven can be fired successfully without causing smoke nuisance when properly controlled.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS.

During the year further progress has been made, in the use of electricity and town gas in place of raw coal, the result being that a larger number of coal fired ovens and kilns have been replaced by modern electrically or gas fired ovens and kilns.

Four electric kilns have been put into service during the year and two other kilns are in course of construction. The electric kilns have replaced approximately 120 coal fired kilns.

Twelve town gas fired kilns have been installed ; three producer gas converted into town gas kilns ; two town gas kilns are in course of construction.

Installation of Modern Types of Ovens and Kilns.

TABLE OF PROGRESS :

FIRED BY	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Electricity ...	26	22	19	11	9
Producer Gas ...	26	29	35	34	30
Town Gas ...	47	32	20	5	2
Pulverised Fuel ...	1	1	1	—	—
Crude Oil... ...	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL ...	100	84	76	50	41

Grit Nuisance.

Five complaints have been received during the year and dealt with.

Fourteen observations have been made of chimneys emitting grit.

Two notice have been served for the abatement of nuisances from grit, and the nuisances were abated.

Sixty-one visits have been made to premises in connection with the grit nuisance.

Ninety-seven visits have been made to premises for nuisances from fumes, eighteen for inefficient silencers and other noise, and 161 visits for other nuisances.

The 60 complaints received referred to :—

Smoke	...	...	...	...	35
Grit...	...	...	...	...	5
Fumes	...	...	...	...	6
Dust	...	...	...	...	6
Noise and Vibration	...	...	...	...	8

Smoke Prosecutions, 1938.

Date	Nature of Business	Type of Chimney	Results of Proceedings
1938 17th January ...	Food Distributors	Boiler	One month's Abatement Order
28th January ...	Pottery Manufacturers	Boiler	Abatement order made forthwith
22nd February...	Brick and Tile Works	Ovens	} Six months abatement order in each case
22nd February...	Brick and Tile Works	Ovens	
22nd February...	Brick and Tile Works	Ovens	
29th April ...	Pottery Manufacturers	Boiler	Three months abatement order
29th April ...	Pottery Manufacturers	Boiler	Three months abatement order
6th May ...	Pottery Manufacturers	Boiler	Fined £5 and costs for non-abatement of Orders
11th November	Pottery Manufacturers	Boiler	One month's Abatement Order and 34/- costs

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Order, 1919.

The Rate Catcher made the following inspections during the year. The number of visits paid to various premises was as follows :—

Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	27
Factories and Warehouses	...	...	...	...	914
Shops and Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	336
Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	58
Collieries and Ironworks	...	...	...	...	20
Hotels and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	61
Schools, Hospitals, etc.	...	...	...	...	124
Tips	...	...	...	...	13
Picture Palaces	...	...	...	...	160
Market Halls and Town Yards	...	...	...	...	171
Garages	...	...	...	...	58
Offices	...	...	...	...	55
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	10
					1997

The number of rats known to have been killed during the year, and the methods employed were as follows :—

Poisons	...	...	...	...	...	35,476
Dogs	...	...	...	...	...	9
Traps	...	...	...	...	...	12
						35,497

Gassing machine was used at one of the Institutions with good effect.

During the year £192 17s. od. was charged by the Corporation to various owners of premises for work done by the Rat Catcher.

Methods of Dealing with Infested Premises.

POISONS USED :—

1. Phosphorus Preparations. Harrisons has been used with good results.
2. BARIUM CARBONATE (Commercial).
 - (a) Made up in paste. Fair results.
 - (b) Mixed with castor sugar, oatmeal, and salt, used dry and wrapped up in tissue paper. Not very successful.

3. RED SQUILL BISCUITS. Very good results.
4. RAT LIME. Successfully used in private houses, etc., for mice, but not suitable for rats in China and Earthenware Factories on account of heat.
5. STRYCHNINE. Gassing Machine—Cyanide Gas.
6. TRAPPING.

Steel and wire traps have been used with success where it was inadvisable to lay poisons.

INFESTED PREMISES.

The premises found to be most infested with rats are Food Stores, Factories and Institutions.

In many instances drains have been re-laid and rooms rat-proofed with effective results.

Schools.

Detailed inspections were made of all Schools during the year and lists of the sanitary requirements were submitted to the Education Authority and Architectural Department.

Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music Halls, etc.

There are thirty-two picture palaces and theatres. These premises were inspected periodically and the defects found were immediately remedied by the managers.

Distribution of Lime and Lime Brushes.

Facilities exist throughout the district for the free distribution of lime and the loan of whitewash brushes for the cleansing of houses where this is desirable; this has assisted in obtaining a higher standard of cleanliness in the poorer class of houses.

Public Conveniences.

The whole of the public conveniences were systematically inspected. They were found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Public Baths.

There are six public swimming baths (one open-air bath) in the City, five of which are provided with purification plants. As regards the baths at Stoke, a scheme has been approved for the provision of new baths. Periodic inspections were made during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The number of samples taken for analysis by the Public Analyst during the year were as follows :—

Table giving Number of Samples, etc.

Total number of Samples submitted for Analysis					Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
							Genuine	Non- Genuine
3	Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine				—	3	3	—
1	Alkaline Stomach Tablets	...			—	1	1	—
1	Aspirin Tablets	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
3	Almonds, Ground	...	...		—	3	3	—
3	Apricots, Dried	...	...	...	—	3	3	—
26	Butter	...	...	...	2	24	26	—
4	Brandy	...	...	...	1	3	3	1
5	Brawn	...	...	...	—	5	5	—
4	Beef Suet, Shredded with Rice							
	Flour	...	...	...	—	4	4	—
3	Barley, Pearl	...	...	...	—	3	3	—
1	Bread	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
3	Baking Powder	...	...	...	—	3	2	1
3	Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...		—	3	3	—
3	Beef Dripping	...	...	...	—	3	3	—
3	Boracic Powder	...	...	...	—	3	3	—
1	Bitter Beer	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Bismuthated Magnesia Tablets...				—	1	1	—
2	Bacon, Danish	...	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Bakexa	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
5	Custard Powder	...	...	...	—	5	5	—
1	Corn Flour	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
4	Cocoa	...	...	...	—	4	4	—
1	Cakes, Fruit Cream	...	...		—	1	1	—
4	Cakes made with Butter	...			2	2	—	4
1	Cake, Chocolate Sponge...	...			—	1	1	—
2	Cakes, Fish	...	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Cascara Tablets	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
9	Coffee	...	...	...	—	9	9	—
1	Cream Ice	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Currants	...	...	...	—	2	2	—
6	Cheese, Cheshire	...	...	...	—	6	6	—
5	Cheese, Cheddar	...	...		—	5	5	—
1	Cheese, English	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Cheese, Full Cream Stilton	...			—	1	1	—
3	Cheese, Lemon	...	...	...	—	3	3	—
1	Crab Paste	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Calcium Sodium Lactate Tablets				—	1	1	—
2	Citric Acid	...	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Castor Sugar	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
4	Cinnamon, Ground	...	...		—	4	4	—
1	Cinnamon and Quinine	...	...		—	1	1	—
1	Cream of Tartar	...	...		—	1	1	—
1	Chipsticks	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Camphor, B.P.	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Cider	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Cokernut, Tinted...	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
133	Total carried forward	...			5	128	127	6

Table giving Number of Samples, etc.—Continued.

Total number of Samples submitted for Analysis				Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
						Genuine	Non- Genuine
133	Totals brought forward...	...	...	5	128	127	6
2	Cherries, Glace	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Cream, Economy...	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Cream, Tinned	...	...	—	1	1	—
3	Cream	...	...	—	3	3	—
1	Chicken Breasts in Jelly	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Cod Liver Oil Emulsion...	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Cod Liver Oil Tablets	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Celery Pills	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Doughnuts, Fresh Dairy Cream	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Epsom Salts	...	...	—	1	1	—
3	Flour, Self Raising	...	...	—	3	3	—
3	Flour	...	...	—	3	3	—
2	Fruit Salad	...	...	—	2	2	—
4	Fruit Sauce	...	...	—	4	4	—
2	Friars Balsam	...	...	—	2	2	—
3	Fruit Jelly	...	...	—	3	3	—
1	Figs, Compound Syrup of	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Fruit, Mixed	...	...	—	2	2	—
2	Glauber Salts	...	...	—	2	2	—
2	Glycerine, Honey, Lemon and Ipec.	...	...	—	2	2	—
3	Glycerine	...	...	—	3	3	—
1	Gin	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Gravy Browning	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Glucose Liquid	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Gentian Root, Powdered	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Grape Fruit Squash	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Honey	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Honey, Lemon and Menthol Tablets	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Halibut Oil, Hexagons	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Halibut Oil, Liver	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Ham and Tongue Paste	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Iodine, Non-staining Ointment...	...	...	—	2	2	—
4	Jelly, Table	...	...	—	4	4	—
2	Jam, Raspberry	...	...	—	2	2	—
5	Jam, Damson	...	...	—	5	5	—
1	Jam, Apricot	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Jam, Strawberry	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Jam, Raspbery and Gooseberry	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Jam, Black Currant	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Jam, Plum	...	...	—	2	2	—
9	Lard	...	...	—	9	9	—
1	Lemon Curd Sandwich Cake	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Lemon Curd	...	...	—	2	2	—
3	Liquorice Powder, Compound	...	...	—	3	3	—
10	Margarine	...	...	—	10	10	—
1	Malted Milk, with Sugar	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Malted Slippery Elm Food	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Mint, Dried	...	...	—	1	1	—
234	Total carried forward	...	...	5	229	228	6

Table giving Number of Samples, etc.—Continued.

Total number of Samples submitted for Analysis				Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
						Genuine	Non- Genuine
234	Totals brought forward...	...	5	229	228	6	
2	Mustard Compound	...	—	2	2	—	
1	Magnesia Citrate...	...	—	1	1	—	
2	Marmalade, Orange	...	—	2	2	—	
4	Mincemeat	...	—	4	4	—	
546	Milk, New...	...	543	3	519	27	
5	Milk, Accredited	...	5	—	5	—	
12	Milk, Pasteurised...	...	4	8	12	—	
1	Milk, Sterilized and Homogenised	...	—	1	1	—	
3	Milk, T.T. Certified	...	3	—	3	—	
2	Milk, T.T.	...	2	—	2	—	
1	Milk, Skimmed	...	1	—	1	—	
2	Milk, Condensed Full Cream, Sweetened	...	—	2	2	—	
1	Milk, Condensed Full Cream, Unsweetened...	...	—	1	1	—	
1	Milk, Condensed Machine Skimmed, Sweetened...	...	—	1	1	—	
6	Milk, Appeal to Cows	...	6	—	3	3	
1	Nitre, Sweet Spirit of	...	—	1	—	1	
2	Ointment, Boracic	...	—	2	2	—	
3	Ointment, Carbolic	...	—	3	2	1	
1	Ointment, White Precipitate	...	—	1	1	—	
1	Ointment, Green Eucalyptus	...	—	1	1	—	
5	Ointment, Zinc	...	—	5	5	—	
2	Oil, Castor	...	—	2	2	—	
3	Oil, Olive	...	—	3	3	—	
4	Oil, Camphorated	...	—	4	4	—	
1	Oatmeal, Fine	...	—	1	1	—	
1	Orange Squash	...	—	1	1	—	
1	Orris Root, Powdered	...	—	1	1	—	
1	Pine Kernal	...	—	1	1	—	
1	Peel, Candied Mixed	...	—	1	1	—	
1	Pills, Iron Tonic	...	—	1	1	—	
1	Paraffin, Liquid Medicinal	...	—	1	1	—	
2	Plums, Tinned	...	—	2	2	—	
2	Pork Pies	...	—	2	2	—	
2	Peas, Tinned and Cooked	...	—	2	2	—	
1	Prunes	...	—	1	1	—	
5	Pepper	...	—	5	5	—	
4	Polony	...	—	4	4	—	
1	Phosphorus and Quinine Tonic...	...	—	1	1	—	
1	Plum Pudding Mixture	...	—	1	1	—	
2	Parigoric	...	—	2	2	—	
1	Pickles, mixed	...	—	1	1	—	
2	Rice, Ground	...	—	2	2	—	
3	Rice	...	—	3	3	—	
2	Rum	...	—	2	2	—	
1	Raisin Pudding	...	—	1	1	—	
1	Sausage Luncheon	...	—	1	1	—	
2	Sausage Beef,	...	—	2	2	—	
2	Sausage	...	—	2	2	—	
2	Sausage, Cambridge	...	—	2	2	—	
888	Total carried forward	...	569	319	850	38	

Table giving Number of Samples, etc.—Continued.

Total number of Samples submitted for Analysis				Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
						Genuine	Non-Genuine
888	Totals brought forward...	...	...	569	319	850	38
2	Sild, in Olive Oil	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Sild, in Tomato Sauce	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Semlina	...	...	—	1	1	—
3	Sponge Sandwich	...	...	—	3	3	—
1	Spanish Juice	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Syrup, Black Currant Compound	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Sultanas	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Seidlitz Powders	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Steak and Kidney Pudding	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Sulphur, Flowers of	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Sulphur Tablets	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Sage and Onion Stuffing	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Salmon and Shrimp Paste	...	...	—	2	2	—
2	Sulphur Lime Juice Tablets with Cream of Tartar	...	...	1	1	—	2
1	Turpentine	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Turkey and Ham Roll, Roasted	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Tomato Ketchup	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Tapioca	...	...	—	1	1	—
3	Treacle, Black	...	...	—	3	3	—
8	Tea	...	...	—	8	8	—
3	Tomatoes, Tinned	...	...	—	3	3	—
2	Turkey and Tongue Paste	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Tripe	...	...	—	1	1	—
9	Vinegar, Malt	...	...	7	2	7	2
4	Vinegar	...	...	3	1	4	—
2	Vinegar, Table	...	...	2	—	2	—
1	Vinegar, Spirit	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Veal, Ham and Egg Pie	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	W. and W. Pills	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Wine, Green Ginger	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Wine, Ruby	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Wine, Fruit, Non-Alcoholic	...	...	2	—	2	—
1	Wine, Ginger	...	...	1	—	1	—
2	Whiskey	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	Yeast Tablets	...	...	...	1	1	—
955	TOTALS	...	...	585	370	913	42

Formal Samples	...	...	585	Informal Samples	...	...	370
Genuine	...	...	913	Non-Genuine	...	...	42

The average standard of Fat in the milk samples passed as genuine were as follows. :—

Quarter ending March 31st, 1938	Samples, 113	...	Fat 3.68%
„ „ June 30th, 1938	„ 136	...	„ 3.51%
„ „ September 30th, 1938	„ 142	...	„ 3.66%
„ „ December 31st, 1938	„ 153	...	„ 3.94%

The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, fixes a minimum of fat content at 3%

Proceedings under the Acts were instituted as follows :—

Date of Purchase	Charge	Result	Fines	Costs
22/4/38	Selling New Milk 14.6% deficient in Fat	Convicted	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d.
25/4/38	Selling New Milk 36.3% deficient in fat	Convicted	3 0 0	4 10 0
27/6/38	Selling new Milk 27% deficient in Fat	Convicted	2 0 0	
29/6/38	Selling New Milk 16.6% deficient in fat	Convicted	1 0 0	4 11 0
29/10/38	Refusal to sell	Dismissed	—	—
	Obstruction	Dismissed	—	—
	Total ... ..	...	8 0 0	9 1 0
Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and Milk & Dairies Order, 1926.				
29/6/38	Selling Skimmed Milk from churn not sufficiently labelled and conspicuous	Convicted	1 0 0	—
Merchandise Marks Act, 1887.				
17/ 3/38	Applying false trade description to Swedish Butter designated as Danish Butter (Owner of premises)	Convicted	2 2 0	1 5 0
Do.	do. do. (Manager)	Convicted	1 1 0	—
	Total		12 3 0	10 6 0

Details of Non-Genuine Samples where proceedings were not instituted—

No. of Sample	Article	Remarks
13A	Malt Vinegar	Informal Sample 28% Malt Vinegar and 72% Vinegar not derived from Malt. Sales discontinued. Unable to follow up
70	New Milk	Trace of added water. Repeat Sample genuine. Caution
84A	Brandy	Diluted 5.48% beyond statutory limit of 35 u.p. Repeat sample genuine.
82	New Milk	2.8% added water. No action. Under observation by County Authority.
88A	Cakes made with	Informal sample devoid of butter } Summons issued Contained not more than a trace of } and withdrawn butter } Caution
106	Butter	
107	do.	
94	New Milk	10.3% deficient in Fat. Retailer.
110	New Milk	21.3% deficient in Fat in course of delivery to Retailer
113	do.	Appeal to cows. 19% deficient in Fat. Letter of advice
114	New Milk	Appeal to Cows. 12.3% deficient in Fat. re times of Milking to Farmer
117	New Milk	Trace of added water. Repeat sample taken genuine. Caution re residual water in vessels.
116A	New Milk	13.3% deficient in Fat. Informal. Repeat sample taken and found genuine.
126	New Milk	7.3% deficient in Fat. Repeat sample genuine
144	New Milk	6.6% deficient in fat. Repeat sample genuine. Caution

Details of Non-Genuine Samples where proceedings were not instituted—
Continued.

No. of Sample	Article	Remarks
147	New Milk	2.6% deficient in Fat. Repeat sample genuine. Verbal warning re bottling and mixing.
134A	Cakes containing real Butter	Informal Sample contained only a trace of Butter. No action taken.
188	New Milk	8.6% deficient in fat. Repeat sample genuine. Caution
212	New Milk	2% deficient in fat. Caution re plunging milk.
213	New Milk	9% deficient in Fat. Repeat sample genuine Caution re bottling and bulking milk
219	New Milk	7% deficient in Fat. Caution
253	New Milk	Retailer 18.6% deficient in fat
254	New Milk	13.3% deficient in fat
255	New Milk	18.3% deficient in Fat
256	New Milk	6.3% deficient in Fat
I	Appeal to Cow	17% deficient in fat. Sample taken by Salop County Authority. Letter of advice to farmer re milking times and bulking.
266	New Milk	1.6% deficient in fat. Repeat genuine. No action.
273	New Milk	13% deficient in fat. Repeat sample genuine. Letter of caution.
297	New Milk	10% deficient in fat. Repeat sample genuine. Letter of caution.
210A	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Informal sample. 9.6% deficient in Ethyl Nitrite. Old stock. Letter of caution.
219A	Carbolic Ointment	65% deficient in Phenol. Attempts to obtain formal sample unsuccessful. Under observation.
192A	Sulphur with Lime Juice and Cream of Tartar	Informal 100% deficient in Cream of Tartar.
304	do.	Formal of 192A. 100% deficient in Cream of Tartar. Summons issued and withdrawn. Letter of caution.
311A	Baking Powder	55% deficient in Carbon Dioxide. containing 2.7% instead of 6%. Stock exhausted. Caution and advice re storage.
542	New Milk	5.3% deficient in fat. Repeat sample genuine. Fresian herd.
571	New Milk	3% added water. Repeat genuine. Letter of caution.
575	New Milk	1.9% added water. Sample taken by County Inspector at farm found genuine. Under observation.
513	Malt Vinegar	3.2% deficient in Acetic Acid. Letters of caution to retailer and manufacturer.
517	Malt Vinegar	3.2% deficient in Acetic acid. Letter of caution to retailer, wholesaler and manufacturer.

Preservatives in Milk, Butter, Margarine, etc.

None of the 556 samples of milk or the five samples of cream contained preservatives ; of the Dried Fruits preservatives were found in permissible quantities from 131 parts per million to 246 of Sulphur dioxide ; one jam contained 13 parts per million, while the Table jellies ranged from 17 parts per million to 43 ; of four mincemeat samples from 6 to 13 parts, and the wines showed from 35 parts to 93 parts per million. One sample of sausage duly labelled showed 236 parts per million.

All the samples of lard were tested for the presence of paraffin, but none was found.

Registration of Butter Factories and Margarine Dealers.

There have been no new registrations during the past year.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

The number of registrations under this Act remains the same, a total of three ; no new applications having been received during the past year.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Eight samples were submitted for analysis during the year and were as follows :—

FERTILIZERS :

2 Bone Meal ...	...	...	Genuine
1 Super Phosphate ...	...	...	Genuine
1 Sulphate of Potash	...	...	Genuine.

FEEDING STUFFS :

1 Alfalfa Lucerne Meal	...	...	Genuine
1 Indian Meal	...	...	Genuine
1 Weatings ...	...	...	Slightly high in oil
1 Flaked Maize	...	...	Slightly low in Albuminoids (Protein)

Rag Flock Act, 1911.

Seven samples of rag flock were submitted for analysis ; all were found to conform to the standard of cleanliness laid down by the Regulations.

Eleven inspections of premises were made, also to premises where rag flock is used, no infringements being noted.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

Eight hundred and sixty-one visits were made to shops and 119 visits to markets in connection with the above-mentioned Act and Orders.

Forty-five cautions were given and advice as to requirements under the various marking orders.

Three complaints were investigated and proved unfounded ; this necessitated visits to wholesalers. Three wholesalers were cautioned for insufficient marking of butter consignments. Two visits were made to markets with a representative of the Fruit Growers' Council for the purpose of giving advice and assistance to stallholders to ensure the proper marking of produce by orders. Several samples were taken under this Act, no analysis being required. In one case successful prosecutions were effected, both the shopkeeper and his manager being convicted (See list of Prosecutions).

Visits to Farms, Dairies and Milkshops.

The number of purveyors of milk registered under the Milk & Dairies Order, 1926, is 840, as compared with 797 last year.

One thousand, eight hundred and three visits were made to Cowsheds and Dairies in the City area during the period under review, and where high bacterial counts were recorded advice was given as to the best means of producing milk under hygienic conditions.

Five hundred and thirty-eight visits were also made to the various milkshops in the City.

The number of cowsheds on the register is 320, and the number of dairies 163. All sheds have been limewashed at least twice during the year.

Ice Cream Shops.

During the year 1,028 visits have been made to these premises, which were on the whole found to be in a satisfactory condition. A large number of manufacturers have now installed electric freezing machines which are a considerable improvement on the old ice tub method.

Food Shops, Cafe Kitchens and Licensed Premises.

During the year 1,480 inspections were made by the District Sanitary Inspectors and 350 informal food samples were taken.

MEAT, FOOD AND MILK INSPECTION.

- (1) Administration of Abattoir and Meat and Food Inspection.
- (2) Supervision of Milk Supplies.

(1) ADMINISTRATION OF ABATTOIR AND MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The erection of the new municipal abattoir is still in abeyance. Details have been forwarded to the Livestock Commission for consideration.

As hitherto, condemned meat and offal is collected by the Cleansing Department and transported to the Destructor Works for conversion into meal and fertilizer. Prior to leaving the detention room at the Abattoir all condemned material is sprayed with deodorizer.

Number of Animals Slaughtered at the Abattoirs during 1938.

			Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Boar Pigs	TOTAL
January	...	...	539	113	1433	542	61	2688
February	...	...	510	160	1529	544	60	2803
March	...	...	513	191	1697	580	57	3038
April	...	...	401	172	1534	444	40	2591
May	...	...	456	84	2082	458	19	3099
June	...	...	347	71	1852	264	14	2548
July	...	...	344	77	1972	284	9	2686
August	...	...	525	97	2442	427	23	3514
September	...	...	462	78	1671	527	35	2773
October	...	...	545	121	1684	594	29	2973
November	...	...	694	117	2179	693	66	3749
December	...	...	491	101	1518	876	52	3038
TOTALS	...	...	5827	1382	21593	6233	465	35500
TOTALS FOR 1937			6213	1440	19652	6030	566	33901

There has been a slight increase in the number of animals slaughtered at the Abattoir.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Two hundred and fifty slaughtermen are licensed by this Department and a register of all licensed slaughtermen is maintained. These licences become renewable at the end of the year 1939.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

There are two full-time Meat and Food Inspectors engaged on this work and also twelve District Sanitary Inspectors qualified as Meat and Food Inspectors, who carry out inspections of slaughterhouses, shops and premises where food is prepared.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN THE CITY :—

	1938	1937
Public Abattoir	1	1
Registered Private Slaughterhouses	37	38
Licensed Private Slaughterhouses	10	10
Total ...	<u>48</u>	<u>49</u>

One Registered premises was discontinued during the year.

Number of visits and inspections made by the Meat Inspectors and District Sanitary Inspectors :—

No. of visits to meat shops and other premises	...	37,051
No. of visits to slaughterhouses	... ..	6,220

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed (if known)	24,440	7,696	94,900	58,708
No. inspected... ..	13,512	4,288	67,146	23,234
All disease except Tuberculosis ; whole carcasses condemned ; car- cases of which some part or organ was condemned	101	29	63	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. ... ..	.8%	.6%	.09%	.05%
T.B. only : whole carcasses con- demned ; carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	206	1	—	77
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	.15%	.02%	—	.33%

Weight of Meat Voluntarily Surrendered and Destroyed during 1938

DISEASE	Oxen		Calves		Sheep		Pigs		TOTAL
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis ...	206	27667	1	112	—		77	2004	29783
Oedema and/or Emaciation ...	35	9663	13	399	41	2008	3	188	12258
Fevered	20	9840	3	156	2	97	2	254	10347
Traumatism	21	6203	4	376	3	158	—		6737
Decomposed	8	447	3	162	—		1	110	719
Jaundice	3	1390	—		1	40	2	310	1740
Moribund or ill-bled	—		3	158	12	501	—		659
Septic	8	3890	1	50	1	32	3	680	4652
Pericarditis	1	510	—		1	68	—		578
Unwholesome	3	480	—		—		—		480
Bone Taint	2	172	1	56	—		—		228
Flaccid	—		1	50	—		—		50
TOTALS ...	307	60262	30	1519	63	2904	88	3546	68231

Total amount of meat voluntarily surrendered and destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	68,231 lbs.
(Corresponding total for 1937 : 91,752½ lbs.)						
Portion which was dressed outside City	...	...	...	...	...	25,282 „
Amount of offal voluntarily surrendered at Abattoir...	...	...	...	...	...	32,731 „
Amount of offal voluntarily surrendered elsewhere						29,195 „
					TOTAL OFFAL	<u>61,926 „</u>

Corresponding total of offals for 1937 ... 87,293½ „

Amount of other food voluntarily surrendered and destroyed :—

Tinned foods	...	...	...	2,799 lbs.
Rabbits	...	...	...	281 „
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	740 „
Bacon and Ham	...	...	...	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
Fish	...	...	...	37 „
Eggs	...	...	...	222 „
Poultry	...	...	...	119 „
Sweets	...	...	...	32 „
				<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	...	4,289 $\frac{1}{4}$ „

Grand Total of meat, offal and other foods voluntarily surrendered and destroyed ... 134,446¼ lbs.
Corresponding total for 1937 ... 182,363 „

(2) SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACT AND ORDERS.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

As in previous years, samples of milk were submitted for biological and bacteriological examination to Dr. Menton, the Staffordshire County Council Bacteriologist.

The total number of samples submitted were 696 ; of these 584 were ungraded milk and 112 were graded milks.

Four hundred and seventy-two of the total number were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

			1938			1937			1936		
			No.	%		No.	%		No.	%	
Bulk samples from City Farms	...	...	275	—	...	383	—	...	245	—	
No. containing tubercle bacilli	...	...	19	6.9	...	19	4.6	...	6	2.45	
Bulk samples from producers outside City			183	—	...	181	—	...	164	—	
No containing tubercle bacilli	...	...	20	10.92	...	21	11.6	...	25	15.24	

The 14 Pasteurised milks submitted, all of which were negative, are not included in above.

The list of graded milks submitted is as follows :—

			No. of Samples		Negative		Positive	
City Accredited	...	...	33	...	32	...	1	
County Accredited	...	...	9	...	8	...	1	
City Pasteurised	...	...	10	...	10	...	—	
Cheshire Pasteurised	...	...	4	...	4	...	—	
T.T. Certified	{ Cheshire	...	2	...	2	...	—	
		Staffs.	1	...	1	...	—	
T.T.	{ Cheshire	...	6	...	6	...	—	
		Staffs.	1	...	1	...	—	

AGRICULTURE ACT, 1937, PART IV.
MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS.
TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

The advent of the Agriculture Act, 1937, Part IV, on 1st April, 1938, whereby the functions of the veterinary inspectors of Local Authorities were transferred to veterinary inspectors appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, has necessarily effected changes in administration. Inspections of milch cows under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, are now carried out by the State Veterinary Department Inspectors, and the Milk and Dairies Order has been amended accordingly.

Clinical and tuberculin testing of herds where licences are in operation under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, are also undertaken by the State Veterinary Department and the Milk (Special Designations) Order has also been amended.

The Tuberculosis Order, 1938, which revokes the order of 1925, provides for the payment of compensation by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries instead of Local Authorities where affected cattle are slaughtered. When bulk samples of milk taken under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, are found to contain Tubercle Bacilli, the Medical Officer of Health of the city or county, as the case may be, reports the facts to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who arranges for the inspection of the cattle concerned and proceeds as if he had received notice of suspected disease under the Tuberculosis Order, and informs the Medical Officer of Health, who gives the notice, of the result of the enquiries in due course.

On re-examination of the City herds giving positive results, cows were removed under the Tuberculosis Order in 18 cases, and 7 cows had been sold fat between the time of sampling and positive result report.

Of the County positive reports 9 cows were taken under the Order, and 4 cows had been sold, between sampling and the positive report, while in one case all the cows were negative.

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR OTHER BACTERIA.

In addition to the examination of the Samples for tubercle bacilli, 529 samples were examined for the presence of B Coli and the Reductase Test was also applied with results as follows :—

233 samples show no coliform organisms in 1 millilitre.

113 samples showed coliform organisms in 1/10 millilitre.

65 samples showed coliform organisms in 1/100th millilitre.

118 samples showed coliform organisms in 1/1000th millilitre.

Three hundred and eighty-four samples passed the Reductase Test and 145 samples failed to pass the Test, the above were raw milk, ungraded.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936—1938.

ACCREDITED MILK.

36 samples showed no coliform organisms in 1 millilitre.

26 samples showed coliform organisms in 1/100th millilitre.

T.T. CERTIFIED.

4 samples showed no coliform organisms in 1 millilitre.

1 sample showed coliform organisms in 1/100th millilitre.

T.T.

7 samples showed no coliform organisms in 1 millilitre.

4 samples showed coliform organisms in 1/100th millilitre.

Seventy-four of the above samples passed the Reductase Test and 16 failed to pass the Test, and also include 10 samples of T.T. milk taken at the Ministry's request all of which were satisfactory.

TWENTY-TWO SAMPLES OF PASTEURISED MILK submitted for Bacterial Count and Phosphatase Test showed an average count of 4,180 organisms per millilitre, and all the samples passed the Phosphatase Test.

The above-mentioned samples include :—

12 School Milks and

14 Hospital and Institution Milks.

The grades of milk established under this Order are Tuberculin Tested, Accredited and Pasteurised.

There is one Tuberculin Tested herd in the City.

There are 24 Accredited Producers in the City. During the year two new licences were issued. Steam sterilization is being insisted on as one of the requisites for this class of licence.

Seventy-five licences were granted to distributors during the year for the use of the following designations :—

Accredited	...	...	42
Accredited T.T.	...	...	5
T.T.	...	...	8
Pasteurised	...	...	18
T.T. (Certified)	...	...	2

Canal Boats.

During the year 309 canal boats have been inspected in this district. They were mainly found to be clean, well ventilated, and in a good state of repair.

The accommodation provided on these 309 canal boats was as follows:

974½ persons, being an average of 3.15 per boat. The number of persons in occupation was :—782, viz. :—males, 400 ; females, 223 ; children, 159 ; being 51.15 per cent males, 28.5 per cent females ; 20.35 per cent children ; or an average of 2.52 persons in occupation per boat, but, if two children are counted as one adult, reduced the average in occupation to 2.37.

Of the 159 children on board, there were 99 or 62.27 per cent over five years and therefore of school age, 60 or 37.73 per cent were under five years of age, 86 or 54.1 per cent were boys, and 73 or 45.9 per cent were girls.

These canal boats were registered to carry the following number of persons :—

1 boat was registered to carry 5 persons

1 boat was registered to carry 4½ persons

44 boats were registered to carry 4 persons

263 boats were registered to carry 3 persons

309

Forty-six boats had a fore-cabin, being 14.9 per cent of the boats inspected. They were registered as follows :—

1 boat was registered to carry 2 persons
1 boat was registered to carry 1½ persons
44 boats were registered to carry 1 person
—
46
—

In 6 cases the captains were also the owners of the boats, and one boat inspected had a woman captain. In 30 cases a pair of canal boats were worked by one family (in some cases with assistance).

Infringements of Acts and Regulations.

Infringements of Acts and Regulations :—

(a)	Registration	...	...	...	...	1
(b)	Notification of change of master	...				—
(c)	Certificates	...	...	...	...	9
(d)	Marking	...	...	...	...	4
(e)	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	1
(f)	Separation of sexes	...	...	...	...	1
(g)	Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	11
(h)	Ventilation	...	...	...	...	1
(i)	Painting	...	...	...	...	8
(j)	Provision of water vessel	...	...	...	...	6
(k)	Removal of bilge water	...	...	...	...	1
(l)	Other defects or dilapidations	...	...	...	...	11
(m)	Notification of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	—
(n)	Admittance of Inspector	...	...	...	...	—
						—
						54
						—

No legal proceedings were taken under the Canal Boats Acts or Regulations during this period.

The usual blue notices were served in 33 cases for 54 infringements ; most of these have been returned, duly signed, signifying that the said infringements had been rectified.

There were no cases of infectious disease met with on a canal boat during 1938.

There are at present on the Register (according to the revised list)—

- (a) 211 boats known to be working ;

Six canal boats were registered during the year by this Authority.

Bakehouses.

There were on the register 112 Bakehouses. 641 inspections have been made by the District Inspectors and 2 Notices served.

Outworkers.

The total number of lists received was 182, compared with 167 in the previous year.

List of Outworkers received	1938	1937
Number of Names on Lists	182	167
Warning Notices sent <i>re</i> Lists	177	103
Number of Visits paid to Outworkers	170	164
during the year... ..	354	103

I.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	516	} 88	—
Factories without mechanical power	1965		
*Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	641	2	—
(Bakehouses)			
*Electrical Stations should be reckoned as Factories) TOTAL	3122	90	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)... ..	134	153	1	
Overcrowding (S. 2)	5	3	—	
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)... ..	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	45	47	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	6	8	—	
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) {	Insufficient... ..	52	86	—
	unsuitable or defective	256	178	—
	not separate for sexes	2	1	—
Other offences	121	112	31	
Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total	621	588	32	—

Registered Non-Mechanical Factories and Workplaces.

FACTORIES			
1	Aut. Cistern Syphons	3	Pouffe makers
25	Blacksmiths	9	Printers
21	Battery Charging	7	Photographers
128	Boot Repairers	1	Pitcher egg maker
16	Cratemakers	38	Radio service depots
15	Coffin Makers	7	Tile Slabbers
7	Cabinet Makers	1	Tent, makers and repairers
5	Cement Slabs, Ornaments	13	Tinsmiths
23	Cycle Repairers	46	Tailors
4	Coachbuilders	62	Shop Millinery and Dress Alterations
75	Dressmakers	10	Upholsterers
2	Dental Mechanics	29	Watch repairers
10	Engravers	11	Wheelwrights
5	Firelighter makers	69	Others
69	Joiners		
9	Laundries	943	Total
3	Metal Mounters		
52	Motor Repairs		
9	Monumental Masons		
3	Modellers		
5	Optician, repairs		
66	Plumbers		
28	Painters	34	
6	Poster Artists		

WORKPLACES

28	Haulage Contractors
4	Builders' Yards
2	Canal Carriers

Housing.

NUMBER OF HOUSES.

There are approximately 68,338 houses in the City. Of this number probably about 95 per cent are below a rental of £26 per annum. About 60 per cent of the houses consist of four rooms or less ;.

One thousand, five hundred and sixty-eight new houses were completed during the year.

POPULATION.

The population of the area to the middle of 1938 was 272,000.

In rendering old houses fit, a great deal of good work has been done under Section 9 of the 1936 Act, without any difficulties being encountered. Work is going on steadily throughout the City.

Clearance Areas—Housing Acts.

During the year four enquiries were held and three areas confirmed by the Ministry.

The progressive total of houses represented to date under the five years' scheme is 4,013 and the population 18,253.

The whole of the five years' scheme has now been represented.

The total number of inspections during the year was 6,231.

Further details are enumerated on the attached table.

HOUSING SCHEMES.

List giving particulars of Houses Completed.

Year	Addison Scheme	Massey Square Scheme	Act 1923	Act 1924	Act 1925	Act 1930-36	Total
Up to December, 1925	545	41	6	—	—	—	592
During year 1926	—	34	70	300	—	—	404
„ 1927	—	—	40	510	—	—	550
„ 1928	—	8	—	280	—	—	288
„ 1929	—	—	8	224	—	—	232
„ 1930	—	—	—	327	—	—	327
„ 1931	—	—	—	478	—	17	495
„ 1932	—	—	—	588	—	16	604
„ 1933	—	—	—	527	—	149	676
„ 1934	—	—	—	4	—	597	601
„ 1935	—	—	—	—	41	424	465
„ 1936	—	—	—	—	134	983	1117
„ 1937	—	—	—	—	140	782	922
„ 1938	—	—	—	—	66	244	310
							7583

Addison Scheme	...	...	545
Massey Square Scheme	...	...	83
Act 1923	...	...	124
Act 1924	...	...	3,238
Act 1925	...	...	381
Act 1930-36	...	...	3,212
			<hr/>
			7,583
			<hr/>

HOUSING—FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME ENDING DECEMBER, 1938.

(Part I.) Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Areas	No. of Houses		Total Population	Total Families	No. of families rehoused		No. of houses demolished
	Represented	Confirmed by Ministry			Corporation Houses	Elsewhere	
John Street, Longton ...	146	140	739	161	158	3	140*
Hill Street, Stoke ...	139	124	659	146	137	9	124*
Ashley Street, Hanley ...	185	178	855	204	196	8	178*
Sutherland Road, Longton ...	187	180	925	209	207	2	180*
Hadderridge, Burslem ...	190	173	848	197	185	12	173*
Tinkersclough, Hanley ...	79	75	377	86	84	2	75*
Watergate Street, Tunstall ...	214	189	1001	217	201	16	188
Park Street, Fenton ...	190	166	801	194	189	5	166*
Burslem, 5 to 19, Areas ...	290	281	1348	319	301	19	278
Longton, 5 to 11, Areas ...	216	214	972	241	233	7	209
Stoke, 2 to 19, and Hanley, 6, Areas ...	311	308	1313	335	221	55	192
Hanley, 7 to 15, Areas ...	301	293	1427	343	324	16	282
Longton, 13 to 18, Areas ...	168	163	658	170	166	4	163*
Longton, 19 to 30, Areas ...	132	132	586	154	151	—	128
Hanley, 16 to 26, Areas ...	276	272	1164	293	174	15	89
Tunstall, 5 to 30, Areas ...	428	426	1723	456	103	24	56
Longton, 31 and 32, Areas ...	10	10	44	11	9	2	3
Burslem, 20 to 35, Areas ...	178	177	659	183	—	—	—
Hanley, 27 to 43, Areas ...	274	272	1032	294	—	—	—
TOTALS	3914	3773	17131	4213	3039	199	2624

*Areas totally cleared.

(Part II.) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS. DWELLING-HOUSES OUTSIDE CLEARANCE AREAS.

Areas	No. of Houses		Total Population	Total Families	No. of families rehoused		No. of houses demolished
	Houses adjoining Clearance Areas Represented	Confirmed by Ministry			Corporation Houses	Elsewhere	
Hanley, Nos. 7 to 15	8	8	24	9	5	2	6
Longton, No. 13 to 18	2	2	7	2	2	—	2*
Hanley, No. 16 to 26	28	28	105	32	4	6	2
Longton, No. 19 to 30	5	5	32	7	7	—	5*
Tunstall, No. 5 to 30	39	39	148	41	—	—	2
Burslem, Nos. 20 to 35	17	17	49	17	—	—	—
Hanley, Nos. 27 to 43	5	5	24	7	—	—	—
TOTALS	104	104	389	115	18	8	17

*Areas totally cleared.

INDIVIDUAL DEMOLITIONS AND CLOSING ORDERS, UNDERTAKINGS, Etc. (HOUSING ACT, Sec. 11 and 12)

	No. of houses		Total Population	Total Families	No. of families Rehoused		No. of Houses Demolished	Parts of Buildings Closed	Houses Closed on Undertakings	Houses made fit
	Represented by Local Authority	Confirmed by Local Authority			Corporation Houses	Elsewhere				
Longton ...	42	37	226	49	31	8	21	1	2	—
Fenton ...	32	24	128	37	30	7	17	2	8	—
Stoke ...	22	20	67	17	14	2	6	—	2	—
Hanley ...	61	40	265	62	53	7	26	10	15	5
Bucknall ...	4	4	11	3	2	1	3	—	—	—
Smallthorne ...	11	11	37	9	8	—	7	—	—	—
Burslem ...	67	54	275	67	62	6	48	8	8	4
Tunstall ...	17	16	81	22	17	5	11	6	—	1
TOTALS ...	256	206	1090	266	217	36	139	27	35	10

SUMMARY OF ABOVE PROGRAMME.

Areas	No. of Houses		Total Population	Total Families	No. of families rehoused		No. of houses demolished or closed, &c.
	Represented	Confirmed by Ministry			Corporation Houses	Elsewhere	
Part I. 	3914	3773	17131	4213	3039	199	2624
Part II. 	104	104	389	115	18	8	17
Individual Demolitions and Closing Orders 	256	206	1090	266	217	36	211
TOTALS 	4274	4083	18610	4594	3274	243	2852

Disinfestation—Clearance Areas.

In an endeavour to eradicate vermin from the new Corporation Housing Sites the Council at the latter end of 1934 passed a resolution that all tenants from Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses to be re-housed in Corporation houses must have their household effects fumigated.

The work was commenced on 12th November, 1934.

The furniture is collected in the morning, taken to the disinfection station and fumigated with a cyanide gas (Zyklon B) and then later in the day delivered to the Corporation house.

The bedding is retained overnight and left in an electrically heated chamber to drive off the gas. Loaned bedding is delivered along with the furniture and collected the next day when their own bedding is returned.

Up to the end of the year 2,708 houses were dealt with (265 during 1938).

The cost of this work is entirely borne by the Corporation and is carried out by a specially trained staff of Corporation workmen.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Particulars of the action taken for the eradication of bed bugs, including information as to :—

(1). The number of

(a) Council houses found to be infested, 33 disinested 33.

(b) Other houses found to be infested 117, disinested 118.

(2). The method employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs :

For Council houses "Cimex" is used (1 block for 1,000 cubic feet) and afterwards sprayed with solution "D". The picture rails, skirting boards and architraves are usually taken away and, where necessary, the floor boards are raised before the "Cimex" is used.

As regards other houses, advice only has been given, proprietary processes being recommended.

(3). The method employed for ensuring that the belongings of the tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses :—

When removing the tenants from the Clearance Areas and Individual Demolitions the furniture is collected in the morning and fumigated with a cyanide gas (Zyklon B) and then later in the day delivered to the Council house.

The bedding is retained overnight and left in an electrically heated chamber to drive off the gas. Bedding is loaned to the tenants and collected the following day. The cost of the removal and fumigation is entirely borne by the Corporation.

(4). Whether the work of disinfestation is carried out by Local the Authority or by a Contractor :—

The work in connection with Council houses is carried out by the Architectural Department themselves.

The fumigation of the furniture before removal to Council houses is done by the Local Authority.

APPENDICES.

Housing Conditions.

Statistics, Year ended 31st of December, 1938.

1.—GENERAL.

1.	Estimated Population	272,000
2.	General Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	16.4
3.	Death Rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	0.802
4.	Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	52
5.	Number of dwelling-houses of all classes (approx.)	...	...	...	...	...	68,338
6.	Number of working-class dwelling-houses (approx.)	...	...	...	...	...	62,622
7.	Number of new working-class houses erected	...	...	...	...	...	1,568
8.	Number of Demolitions :						
	Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	724	
	Individual	...	...	...	...	52	
	Building operations	...	...	...	...	11	
						—	787

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) :—

(i.)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	310
(ii.)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	—
(iii.)	By other Bodies and Persons	...	...	...	...	1,258

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—

(i.) By the Local Authority—

(a)	For the purpose of Part 2 of the Act of 1925	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	For the purpose of Part 3 of the Act of 1925	...	...	...	...	66
(c)	„ „ „ 3 „ „ 1930-36	...	...	...	...	244
(d)	For other purposes	...	...	...	...	Nil
(ii.)	By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	Nil

2.—DWELLING-HOUSES.

1. INSPECTION.

1.(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	1041
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	1145
2.(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included in sub-head (1)) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	602
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	662
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	125
4.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	453

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	5
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	424
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—					
(a) by Owners	...	...	...	...	250
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	...				1

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	Nil
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied			
(a) by Owners	...	...	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	...		Nil

C. Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	45
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	52

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	12
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	Nil

Housing Act, 1935.

(4) HOUSING ACT, 1935—OVERCROWDING—

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	3,401
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	3,758
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein... ..	22,121
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	28
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	170
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases... ..	937
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding... ..	—
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowd- ing conditions which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

During the first half of 1938 the Form B Census was completed by the measurement of 7,992 houses.

Of the cases relieved during the year 78 were abated by transferring the families to sufficiently large Council houses and the remainder were found to have been relieved by ordinary removal or by various other means.

The programme for re-housing overcrowded families has been started during the year by the commencement of building operations on two sites specially for these cases and the houses will be ready early in 1939.

A further proportion of the cases will be abated when the Slum Clearance programme is completed.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) and Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1920 to 1938.

During the year six applications were made by tenants for the inspection of their houses with a view to the issue of a certificate under the above Acts.

The dwelling-houses were inspected and certificates granted.

Summary of Housing Defects dealt with during 1938.

Houses							Housing Act, 1936, Sec. 9
Dirty or Verminous	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Damp	...	...	...	...	...	...	626
Defective roof	...	...	...	...	...	...	625
„ plaster of walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1625
„ floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	669
„ windows and frames	...	...	...	...	...	...	780
Fixed windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Badly lighted	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dilapidations	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Deteriorated or Dirty Decorations	...	...	...	...	...	...	678
Defective Brickwork, pointing, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1700
„ fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	385
„ doorsteps	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
„ doors or door frames	...	...	...	...	...	...	742
„ stairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Want of or defective handrails, guardrails or balusters	...	...	...	...	...	...	273
Want of or defective washing boiler	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Want of or defective yard gates	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Want of or defective structure of foodstore	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Want of coal store	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Want of water supply or improper position of tap	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Want of or defective drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Want of or defective sink and/or waste pipe	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
Defective or want of rainwater pipes and/or eaves and spouts	...	...	...	...	...	...	756
Other faults	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Defective closet structures and/or fittings	...	...	...	...	...	...	391
Broken closet pedestal and pans	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Foul closet pans	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Defective flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Dirty closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insufficient closet accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Covered ashpits defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
No ashes accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Bins defective or worn out	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective yard paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	332
Defective paving of Back Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Unpaved Surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Other outside nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total...							11,111

Inspections made by Housing Inspectors.

First Inspections	672
Re-visits of houses reported	7,548
Appointments	239
Visits for overcrowding	387
Visits for other causes	326
Drains Tested or Examined	110
Total ...	9,282

REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1938 KEPT AT THE MEIR, LONGTON (By the courtesy of Mr. P. Wilkinson).

	Total Depth (inches)	No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell
January	4.18	25
February	1.15	11
March	0.58	5
April	0.13	3
May	2.16	13
June	1.89	16
July	3.26	15
August	2.90	18
September	1.66	18
October	3.46	20
November	4.09	21
December	4.18	24
TOTALS	29.64	189

In 1937 the total rainfall was 33.17 inches.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the City is under the control of the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board.

The supply is derived in the greater proportion from deep wells situated at Hatton, Mill Meece, Meir and Stockton Brook. A considerable though lesser quantity is got from springs at Wall Grange. There is an abundant supply, and that from the deep wells of excellent quality.

The supply from Wall Grange is chlorinated before distribution.

There are 16 private wells and ten springs in the City used for domestic purposes. These are periodically inspected.

POLLUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

Records of pollution are regularly kept in three distinct areas of the City.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION DEPARTMENT.

With regard to sewage disposal, the Corporation have under consideration extensions at the Burslem and Tunstall Works to cope with development in those areas.

So far as the Hanley Works is concerned, extensions are well in hand to deal with the increased flow from the eastern part of the City including the sewage from Milton which is now being connected.

At Strongford the scheme for the collection of gas from the sludge is well in hand, and it is hoped that it will shortly be brought into commission.

As to the south-east part of the City and the Meir Districts, the Corporation have under consideration the development of a joint scheme along with the Cheadle and Stone Rural Districts to deal with the sewage from areas of these three Authorities which drain into the River Blythe, and negotiations are still pending with regard to this.





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